THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

TWO STATES SPLASH AS THE POLL NEARS ITS FINISH

CLOSE TO THE WINNING-POST, with 4,562,761 ballots tallied, Louisiana and Nevada have gone over the top—the 50 per cent. top—for repeal.

So now there are five wet majorities against five dry ones.

Also the wet banner has been snatched from the East to the far West.

And the poll will end next week.

Moreover, Nevada's majority percentage surpasses all others on the dripping-wet side and runs neck and neck with the bone-dry ratio of Kansas.

Observe: Kansas, 57.68 per cent. for enforcement; Nevada, 57.05 per cent. for repeal.

But the unterrified dry phalanx of Arkansas, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee still stands firm against the revised wet alinement of Connecticut, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In fact, the unwavering stability of the enforcement Big Five seems almost to forbid any fears of a falling off in the bone-dry vanguard.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS OF DEFECTIVE VOTES IN THE *DIGEST* PROHIBITION POLL

States	*Vote for Enforcement and Modification*	*Vote for Modification and Repeal*	*Total*
ALABAMA	21	596	617
ARIZONA	9	133	142
ARKANSAS	44	410	454
CALIFORNIA	177	6,001	6,178
COLORADO	30	553	583
CONNECTICUT	37	1,562	1,599
DELAWARE	3	244	247
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	15	410	425
FLORIDA	35	731	766
GEORGIA	36	684	720
IDAHO	14	206	220
ILLINOIS	140	6,017	6,157
INDIANA	74	1,664	1,738
IOWA	53	1,609	1,662
KANSAS	44	838	882
KENTUCKY	28	771	799
LOUISIANA	49	632	681
MAINE	17	583	600
MARYLAND	21	1,182	1,203
MASSACHUSETTS	126	4,283	4,409
MICHIGAN	70	2,772	2,842
MINNESOTA	68	1,921	1,989
MISSISSIPPI	7	59	66
MISSOURI	85	3,328	3,413
MONTANA	3	53	56
NEBRASKA	30	439	469
NEVADA	1	66	67
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	469	480
NEW JERSEY	86	3,704	3,790
NEW MEXICO	4	90	94
NEW YORK	270	15,795	16,065
NORTH CAROLINA	51	756	807
NORTH DAKOTA	23	483	506
OHIO	117	4,940	5,057
OKLAHOMA	43	614	657
OREGON	31	628	659
PENNSYLVANIA	195	7,195	7,390
RHODE ISLAND	10	846	856
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	379	405
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	273	288
TENNESSEE	34	653	687
TEXAS	127	1,761	1,888
UTAH	4	138	142
VERMONT	15	323	338
VIRGINIA	38	872	910
WASHINGTON	48	1,342	1,390
WEST VIRGINIA	18	467	485
WISCONSIN	50	2,348	2,398
WYOMING	4	111	115
STATE UNKNOWN	70	1,213	1,283
	2,527	83,147	85,674

The ninth report of the LITERARY DIGEST Prohibition poll, on the next page, accounts for a new total of 4,562,761 returned ballots, of which 1,386,216 are marked for enforcement, 1,340,441 for modification, and 1,836,104 for repeal.

As far as pluralities are concerned, it shows twenty-one States for enforcement, two for modification, and twenty-five for repeal.

Enormous interest will now center in next week's report, for it will be the final tabulation of this great, record-breaking poll of twenty million ballots, which has more than justified itself by the unprecedented response it has evoked, alike in balloting and in world-wide discussion.

Next week's DIGEST will be well worth preservation as the complete record of this tremendous register of public opinion.

Will there be any last-moment surprizes? Will Mississippi or Texas go over the 50 per cent. top for enforcement? Will New York or Illinois go over the 50 per cent. top for repeal? None of those sudden shifts would be more remarkable than Nevada's frantic leap into a Kansas-like majority.

At this eleventh hour we present a novelty which may be of interest to our statistical friends. The complete record of defective ballots is on this page. These were ballots marked in two squares instead of one. Some had crosses for both modification and repeal, others for both enforcement and modification. The duplication of crosses made them ineligible for the poll count, under the announced rule for voting, but they were preserved on general principles.

When the dry-wet dispute over the modification vote first blazed out, some of our readers suggested that the double-marked ballots, if classified, might throw some light on No. 2 Column's wetness or dryness. Otherwise they may contain occult mysteries for those of our erudite readers who draw conclusions from columns of figures like Houdini pulling threaded needles from his mouth. Anyhow, here they are, for whatever interest they may have for anybody.

An ingenious dry argument on the modification quarrel comes to us from a New York subscriber, Howard Wade Kimsey:

> Your publication and many others have done a great deal of speculating as to whether the modification vote in your poll inclined to lean toward the dry or wet side, and, so far, you have not ventured an opinion on this. Your summary of votes on pages 6-7 of your May 3, 1930, issue gives, I think, a rather direct indication of the tendency of this modification vote. For convenience, taking the District of Columbia and the State Unknown and calling it fifty States, you will find the following:
>
> In the driest group, the teachers, you find the following pluralities: 48 States dry; 2 States wet.
>
> In the wettest group, the lawyers, the following are the pluralities: 40 States wet; 10 States dry.
>
> But on modification, you find that modification is the second choice in fourteen States in the dry teacher group, while in

> the wet lawyer group modification is the third and last choice in all fifty States. If this indicates anything, it indicates that modificationists are leaning toward the dry side, and away from the wet. Where dry sentiment is strongest, modification appears strongest—where wet sentiment is strongest, modification appears weakest.
>
> I predict your May 10 issue will show by States on general poll (not including the professional poll) that enforcement ballots will total about 12,000 more than the modification votes.
>
> Taking pluralities by States, in April 26 issue, and the six groups in May 3 issue, and adding the seven groups together, and striking an average, I find that on said pluralities by States the percentage is about as follows: dry, 54.285 per cent.; wet, 44.857 per cent.; with modification getting what's left. Tho a subscriber for years, I did not receive subscriber's ballot, but received a general one.

Mr. Kimsey's prediction of enforcement's advance beyond modification in our last issue was borne out by the event, except that his estimate was over 4,000 short of the result. His letter was dated May 3.

On the reverse side of the modification controversy, the Atlanta *Constitution*, in the course of its recent "check and double-check" poll, quoted a letter from "a prominent South Georgia attorney," thus:

> I voted in the DIGEST poll in favor of modification. However, I am voting in favor of repeal in this instance, since I do not desire for the drys to claim my vote any more.

Before telling something further about *The Constitution's* check-up on the DIGEST poll, let us waft our readers to Virginia, Minnesota, where the local *Daily Enterprise* lived up to its reputation by printing ballots and mailing them to every registered voter. The editor, Elbridge C. Smith, wires us the results, thus:

Number of ballots mailed, 5,284.

Returned by post-office as undeliverable, 329.

Vote tabulated for enforcement, 1,066; for modification, 837; for repeal, 2,143.

NINTH REPORT OF THE LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLL

State	*For Enforcement*	*For Modification*	*For Repeal*	*Total*
ALABAMA	16,450	8,867	9,055	34,372
ARIZONA	4,245	4,291	3,948	12,484
ARKANSAS	13,619	6,073	6,369	26,061
CALIFORNIA	81,733	91,812	101,562	275,107
COLORADO	24,434	17,693	14,152	56,279
CONNECTICUT	18,497	32,465	51,445	102,407
DELAWARE	3,091	1,831	4,260	9,182
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,185	5,035	7,523	16,743
FLORIDA	14,747	12,793	19,191	46,731
GEORGIA	13,354	9,666	10,769	33,789
IDAHO	8,712	4,942	8,744	22,398
ILLINOIS	60,351	73,229	113,760	247,340
INDIANA	50,524	38,701	40,602	129,827
IOWA	37,564	25,979	25,799	89,342
KANSAS	41,333	16,918	13,400	71,651
KENTUCKY	22,175	16,461	25,778	64,414
LOUISIANA	8,281	9,292	18,439	36,012
MAINE	12,124	7,552	10,803	30,479
MARYLAND	12,779	12,449	23,967	49,195
MASSACHUSETTS	53,078	46,311	84,101	183,490
MICHIGAN	60,058	69,445	92,755	222,258
MINNESOTA	40,193	40,792	53,318	134,303
MISSISSIPPI	10,066	4,979	5,594	20,639
MISSOURI	43,514	33,648	60,822	137,984
MONTANA	8,978	8,069	15,481	32,528
NEBRASKA	22,075	15,340	14,401	51,816
NEVADA	897	1,272	2,880	5,049
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,429	6,423	6,303	20,155
NEW JERSEY	45,517	12,995	120,164	238,676
NEW MEXICO	2,390	2,021	2,604	7,015
NEW YORK	105,352	178,064	274,723	558,139
NORTH CAROLINA	28,075	14,609	12,711	55,395
NORTH DAKOTA	9,227	9,488	11,818	30,533
OHIO	90,009	95,602	100,562	286,173
OKLAHOMA	27,021	13,316	12,700	53,037
OREGON	19,439	17,841	15,398	52,678
PENNSYLVANIA	140,272	132,007	233,015	505,294
RHODE ISLAND	4,259	5,627	9,891	19,777
SOUTH CAROLINA	9,931	6,308	7,422	23,661
SOUTH DAKOTA	8,559	7,191	6,341	22,091
TENNESSEE	22,594	10,650	11,615	44,859
TEXAS	55,216	35,381	33,738	124,335
UTAH	8,535	7,811	7,754	24,100
VERMONT	5,165	4,227	4,739	14,131
VIRGINIA	22,203	16,344	24,766	63,313
WASHINGTON	26,434	27,425	25,619	79,478
WEST VIRGINIA	17,419	15,255	13,271	45,945
WISCONSIN	22,977	29,960	46,379	99,316
WYOMING	3,232	2,870	5,301	11,403
STATE UNKNOWN	17,904	13,121	10,352	41,377
	1,386,216	1,340,441	1,836,104	4,562,761

THE QUESTIONS

1. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law?
2. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers?
3. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment?

Respective percentages of above totals: Enforcement, 26.34; modification, 20.69; repeal, 52.97.

Percentages of the DIGEST returns from the same place: Enforcement, 21.51; modification, 36.92; repeal, 41.57.

THE DIGEST'S returns were on a much smaller scale, of course, the total being 474 against *The Enterprise's* handsome harvest of 4,046 local votes. This poll, like many others in the "check and double-check" movement, shows a strong tide away from the modification vote, partly toward enforcement and partly toward repeal. The modification argument was in full swing before the local polls started, a fact from which students of the DIGEST poll may be inclined to draw various conclusions. Otherwise the *Enterprise* poll is a pretty fair substantiation of the fundamental soundness of our polling results.

The Atlanta *Constitution's* report of the final returns in its poll is headed:

> *DIGEST* FIGURES ARE VERIFIED
>
> Large Switch from Modification to Repeal Indicated

We reproduce the Atlanta paper's table of totals:

FINAL PROHIBITION POLL FIGURES

Atlanta	
For enforcement	1,051
For modification	836
For repeal	4,221
Georgia	
For enforcement	238
For modification	118
For repeal	1,007
Grand Total	
For enforcement	1,289
For modification	964
For repeal	5,228
LITERARY DIGEST *Figures*	
For enforcement	1,863
For modification	2,684
For repeal	3,001

The Constitution says:

> In the DIGEST figures the combined modification and enforcement totals would be larger than the votes for repeal, but in the same totals in *The Constitution's* poll, repeal would have a considerable majority.
>
> This conclusion is further strengthened by the fact that if a sufficient number of ballots in *The Constitution* poll were changed from repeal to modification, the percentage in the two polls as between the three questions would be almost identical.

"How the Clergy Speak Out on the Digest Poll"—See the important discussion on Pages 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57.

JUDGE PARKER MISSES THE PINNACLE

TWO VOTES DID IT.

By the skimpy margin of a couple of nays, they sent Judge John J. Parker tobogganing far, far down from the pinnacle, the Supreme Court of the United States, to which he was about to step.

Two Senate votes, tiny but also titanic, crusht the high hopes of this broad-shouldered six-footer of the North Carolina Federal bench and wrecked the plans of the President.

It was the first such rejection by the Upper House in thirty-six years, we read, and party lines were shattered in the process.

Acme Newspicture

HE MISSED IT BY TWO VOTES

Why did the Senate do it?

What was there about this big, kindly man from the South, whose outstanding characteristic is his geniality, that kicked up such a stinging, bitter squall in the political sea, and rocked the Presidential boat so ignominiously?

Half a dozen answers are available. For weeks the press has flamed with news reports and editorials dealing with the fight on Judge Parker.

Labor was against him, for one thing, and the attack it made was perhaps the most important factor in his defeat.

Then the Negro organizations jumped into the fray, accusing him of race prejudice.

Once under way, the opposition grew fast. Higher piled the charges. Each of them was met squarely by Judge Parker and his supporters, and at least some of the accusations seemed to be definitely squelched. But the result is—41 votes to 39.

Behind this battle many expert observers discern a growing determination on the part of the Senate, or a faction of it, to add to the "liberal" rather than the "conservative" element of the Supreme Court. They put Judge Parker in the latter category, and they downed him.

Skimming the news reports of several weeks yields the following chronological résumé of the Parker case.

The attack began on April 5, before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which included Senator Overman, Democrat, North Carolina, chairman; Senator Borah, Insurgent Republican, Idaho; and Senator Hebert, Republican, Rhode Island.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, fired the first big gun by reading a letter, in which he said:

> "In the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company case, Judge Parker wrote an opinion in which he affirmed and sustained an injunction issued by Judge McClintic, of the Federal District Court of West Virginia, restraining the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America from soliciting men employed by the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and many others, to exercise their common, inherent and legitimate right to join a trade union."

Then Mr. Green took up the now-famous "yellow-dog" contracts:

> "It is alleged that the opinion of Judge Parker was based upon the existence of what labor appropriately terms 'yellow-dog' contracts. These so-called contracts provide that the employees of the coal company can not join a labor union while serving as employees of the company. Judge Parker held that, because these 'yellow-dog' contracts were in effect, it was unlawful for representatives of organized labor to unionize the workers who were parties to the 'yellow-dog' contracts, or to solicit them to join a trade union without the coal company's consent."

Walter White then presented the argument for the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune.* "He read a statement quoting Judge Parker as holding the participation of the Negro in politics 'is a source of evil,' and held this was 'an open, shameless flouting of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.'"

Designed to offset the attack by Mr. White, a vigorous endorsement of Judge Parker by J. E. Sheppard, President of the North Carolina College of Negroes, was read.

As the days passed the opposition grew stronger.

Then President Hoover took a hand. Through the Department of Justice a memorandum was issued defending Judge Parker in the Red Jacket case, holding that he merely followed Supreme Court decisions, and did not "exercise any independent judgment or decision."

The next day the subcommittee reported favorably, 2 to 1, Senator Borah dissenting. But ultimate defeat was foreshadowed when the Judiciary Committee turned thumbs down on the appointment, 10 to 6.

Before the fight was carried to the Senate floor, Senator Overman made public a letter from Judge Parker, in which the jurist defended himself on the two charges:

> "My answer to the charge of the labor people is that I followed the law as laid down by the Supreme Court."

Of the other accusation, Judge Parker said:

> "Any charge or intimation that I appealed to race prejudice is most unjust. I deplored the appeal to race prejudice, and did my utmost to eliminate it from the campaign."

Senator Borah, leader of the insurgent forces, opened the debate for the opposition on April 28. A dispatch to the New York *Times* tells us:

> "He contended that Judge Parker had gone further in sustaining the 'yellow-dog' contract than the Supreme Court.
>
> "Senator Borah also declared that the confirmation of Judge Parker would be acceptance of an 'inhuman' decision against organized labor. He added that this decision and others dealing with the same subject were contrary to 'public policy.'"

A warm eulogy of Judge Parker was delivered by Senator Overman, and, the next day, Senator Fess, Republican, Ohio, and Senator Gillett, Republican, Massachusetts, entered the debate in long speeches defending and praising the jurist.

Senator Fess "charged that the opposition to Judge Parker was a socialistic attack upon the Supreme Court."

"I am moved in my opposition to Judge Parker," said Senator Norris, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, "because I want to preserve that great judicial tribunal and keep it on a higher plane than in my judgment it would be if we permitted it to be filled with men who have one idea of wealth, big-business combinations, and the virtue of large aggregations of wealth."

A charge by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, "that a Senator has been offered a Federal judgeship to vote for the confirmation of Judge Parker" seemed to fizzle out, the correspondents said, when Senator Dill, Democrat, Washington, identified himself as the member referred to, and said he had viewed the matter as a "joke."

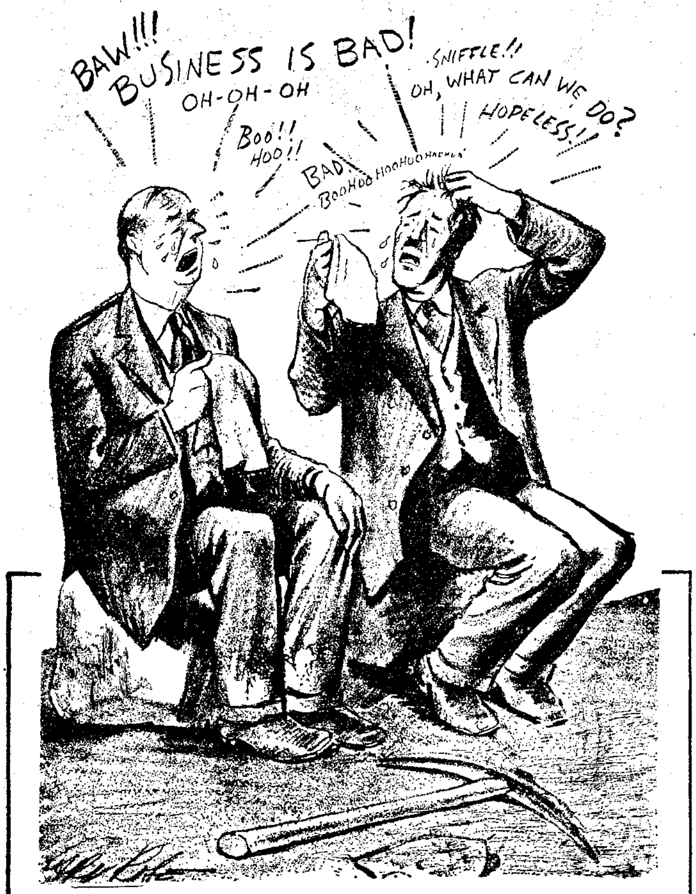
BUSINESS RECOVERY—SLOW BUT SURE

THE BUSINESS DOCTORS this spring are all caution. "They report very carefully the respiration, temperature and pulse of the patient, and make comparisons from day to day, but they do not name the disease or suggest a remedy," is the way one newspaper writer sums up the wary reviews of business that have been appearing in recent weeks.

That President Hoover is right in saying "we have now passed the worst," the analysts generally agree, and they also agree that following the slump beginning last year, business is recovering, slowly but surely.

So all the difference between the optimists and the pessimists is that the latter emphasize the slowness and the former the sureness of recovery.

In estimating the reports of earnings and business activity so far this year, much depends on whether comparison is made with an exceptionally good year like 1929, or with a more normal year.


BAW!!!
BUSINESS IS BAD!
OH-OH-OH
BOO!! HOO!!
BAD
BOOHOO HOOHOO HOOHOO
SNIFFLE!!
OH, WHAT CAN WE DO?
HOPELESS!!

HOW *NOT* TO ASSURE PROSPERITY

—Rose in the Boston *Herald.*

Two incidents which have had a decided bearing on business conditions were the upward movement of stocks during the spring, followed by a sharp reaction in early May, and the world-wide move to make money easier by the reduction of central bank rates—phenomena which are treated in the Investments and Finance columns.

A rapid glance over a representative selection from the multitudinous recent estimates of the business situation shows why the "slow but sure" phrase really sums it all up.

Here is *The Business Week* looking at the business thermometer, and observing that it is registering more than 5 per cent. below normal—

> "Last year this time it was reading over 110 in the shade, but those were unseasonably and abnormally hot times, and led to lots of cases of sunstroke before summer was over.
>
> "It looks like a cool summer for those who can't forget last year and insist on incessant dog-days and perpetual perspiration, but it will be plenty warm enough for those who can keep their shirts on.
>
> "Business is not getting back to normal as fast as some folks forecast, but by long-range reasonable and seasonable standards, it isn't so bad."

Thinking of landscapes rather than thermometers, *The Annalist* finds this second quarter of 1930 offering "no reasonable prospect of other than an uneven and slow progress out of the valley of the current business cycle." The existence of a "definite state of depression" is admitted by the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, which wonders whether there can be "a real revival" before fall, but considers it most encouraging "to find further evidence that a foundation is being laid for a sound business recovery."

This caution, however, against being unduly pessimistic is uttered by *The Business Chronicle* of Seattle:

> "In appraising current business and industrial conditions, the appraiser does not work from the right perspective by making comparisons with data of a year ago. Activity was much above normal last spring."

"Moving ahead cautiously" is the phrase used by Frank Greene to describe the present business situation in his monthly review in *The Nation's Business*. *The Magazine of Wall Street* sends out a questionnaire to obtain the views of leading sales executives in important industries, and it lumps together all their replies in this crisp head-line: "Business Labors on the Upgrade." In *Dun's Review* more technical language is employed to describe the prospect: "Confidence in the longer outlook is wide-spread, but current restraints and the problems of readjustment impede the expected revival." The emphasis is shifted a bit by B. C. Forbes when he remarks in his New York *American* column: The undeniable truth is that prosperity is on the mend—slowly, it is true, but unmistakably."

Caution still prevalent, but cheerfulness more common, is the way Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, sums up business sentiment, and he concludes a review of the situation with these words:

> "The picture is not black. The picture is gray, and there are a good many bright spots in the gray."

"The big point, the steadiness of trade, is likely to be missed entirely," fears a Pittsburgh correspondent of the Consolidated Press, while a Washington writer for the same service, after studying employment reports from the whole country, comes to a definite conclusion that "the low point of labor depression has been passed, and that pay-rolls are now increasing, both as to number of workers and to amounts received by them."

Practically all the first quarter brought was termination of the business recession, reports the Harvard Economic Service, which, however, expects "that the physical volume of business which—in manufacture, construction, and freight traffic at least—regularly averages higher in the second quarter of the year than the first, will this year expand by more than the normal seasonal amount."

Definite trade improvement in April is reported by market writers in the New York *Herald Tribune* and *Times*. But it seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that all that can be definitely said is that "business on the whole is much better off than had been feared, or than had reasonably been expected," which "makes a hopeful situation, and that should be sufficient to stimulate active and courageous effort."

Such effort is called for by President Hoover in his recent address to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. To quote a few significant sentences:

> "While the crash took place only six months ago, I am

convinced we have now passed the worst, and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover.

"There is one certainty in the future of a people of the resources, intelligence, and character of the people of the United States—that is prosperity.

"All slumps are the inexorable consequences of the destructive forces of booms.

"The intensity of the slump has been greatly diminished by the efforts that have been made."

Two representative comments on the President's statement are the New York *World's* observation that he "has taken a long chance" and the New York *Herald Tribune's* statement that he shows "a fair and justifiable measure of optimism."

An authority close to the President, Mr. Julius H. Barnes, President of the National Business Survey Council and Chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber presented reports which the press generally take to indicate a trend toward recovery.

The New York *Times* finds the Barnes reports on the various industries "singularly mixed":

"Even contracts in the building-construction industry make entirely opposite comparison with other years, according to the class of structure.

"Automobile output, altho below 1929, is above 1928 and 1927; iron and steel output is well maintained; business in farm implements, despite the low price of agricultural products, has been better even than in 1929. But railway traffic has fallen off heavily, even as compared with the first-quarter average from 1925 to 1929 inclusive; in hardware, machine tools, chemicals, coal, leather, and notably textiles, the survey makes little but unfavorable comparisons, and conditions in retail trade are described as 'complicated and confused.'"

Banking opinion as summed up by *The American Bankers' Association Journal* is that "most industries are now headed in the right direction." "With the coming of spring business sentiment is more optimistic," reports Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company. In *Trade Winds*, published by the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, we are told that: "On the whole, business continues to show improvement, altho the rate of recovery remains rather slow." "Slowly improving" is the phrase used by the First National Bank of Boston. "Little tangible progress in business recovery has thus far been reported," to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which notes in its current *Guaranty Survey* that "the general level of industrial and trade activity is still far below that of a year ago." Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, can not help commenting on the way the National City Bank in its current bulletin "studiously avoids a specific forecast on the rate of business recovery from now on." This bank does, however, emphasize the slowness of recovery, and discusses interestingly and at length what it calls the economic equilibrium.

"A general atmosphere of caution" appears inevitable to the *Iron Trade Review* "after a lush year like 1929":

"Nineteen twenty-nine was a year of spending; 1930 will probably go down as a year of recuperation. The two averaged together doubtless will strike a balance. There ought to be no beclouding of the issue, no artificial attempts to stimulate buying until 1929 has been paid up. Otherwise the day of adjustment will be postponed and only made the more difficult."

Taking as its text the quarterly report of General Motors, which shows both deliveries and net earnings considerably lower than the same period of 1929, the New York *World* goes on to discuss business conditions during the first quarter. It finds the best-known composite indexes of production showing business remaining at about 8 to 9 per cent. below an estimated normal. Then comes the conclusion:

"These facts are not to be blinked at or gloated over; but it is well to know the truth at a time when the Pollyannas and the calamity howlers are both trying to get a hearing.

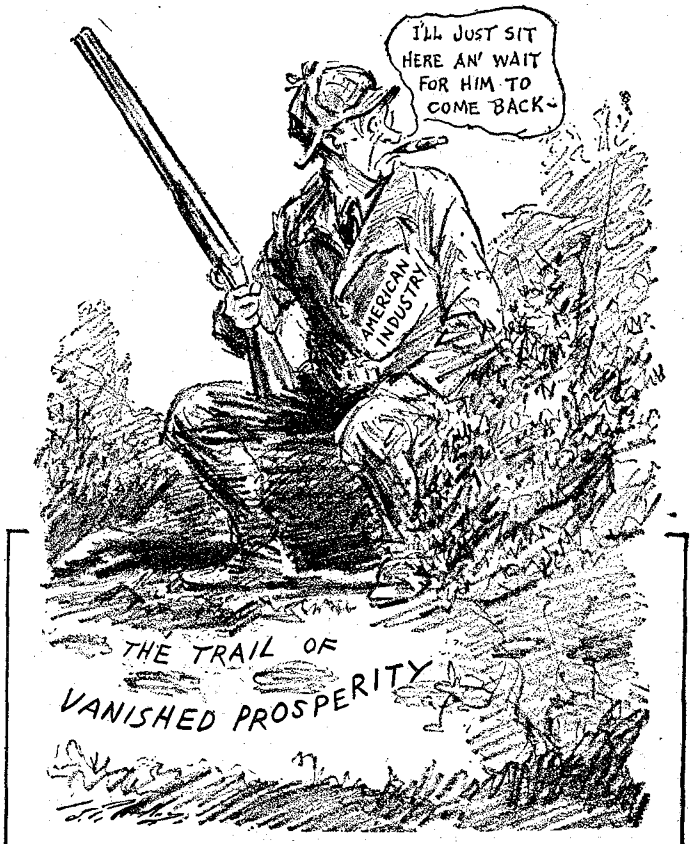
"The sunshine-spreaders seem to think that the best way to bring about a revival is to ignore whatever is unfavorable, and to make business good by continually shouting that it has never been anything else.

"The pessimists appear to believe that before there can be a genuine recovery, the country must sit for a time in sackcloth and ashes and do full penance for its past extravagance.

"If we must have both sorts of propagandists, it is well that the cheerful sort are in the majority."

The substance of replies made by a large number of business men to queries from *The World* is thus summed up by John J. Leary, Jr., in that newspaper:

"Business in the United States, while spotty, has turned the corner, unemployment is on the wane, the trend of trade is definitely upward, and the closing months of the year will find business in larger volume than in the late months of 1929."


I'LL JUST SIT HERE AN' WAIT FOR HIM TO COME BACK—
AMERICAN INDUSTRY
THE TRAIL OF VANISHED PROSPERITY

WHY NOT GET UP AND GO AFTER HIM?
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

"The first really definite measure as to the effect of the business recession upon earnings," we read in the National City Banks' current bulletin, comes in the shape of the corporation reports on the first quarter of 1930 that have been published during April and May. On the whole, it is remarked, "the results of the first quarter are perhaps less unfavorable than might have been expected." Attention is called to a list of 200 corporations, engaged in a wide variety of different lines of business (excluding railroads and utilities). It seems that their combined net profits for the first quarter this year "were $293,333,000, as against $362,851,000 in the corresponding period of 1929, representing a decline of approximately $69,000,000, or 19 per cent." A count of the various companies "discloses that six out of ten had lower earnings in 1930 than in 1929, while four out of ten were lower than in 1928." But the writer for the City Bank would have us remember that——

"The early part of 1929 witnessed the highest earnings ever recorded, surpassing even those of the war years, and that the earnings of 1928 would be more normal for purposes of comparison. In the first-quarter of that year, which also was above the average, the same identical companies had combined net profits of $280,139,000, from which this year shows an actual gain of approximately $13,000,000, or 4 per cent."

KEGS AND BOTTLES NOW OUTLAWED

THE "BONE-DRIEST" ENFORCEMENT RULING—a "signal for war on home brew"—leading papers call the latest Prohibition decision of the United States Supreme Court, quoted at the close of this article.

The Court's verdict that kegs, bottles, corks, and whatsoever enters into prohibited liquor-making can be lawfully seized as contraband, raises wet press cohorts to a high pitch of resentment, and stirs great rejoicing among the dry contingent.

"Prohibition wins in court again—but what a costly victory!" exclaims the wet Philadelphia *Record*, which continues:

> "One may sell a pen without being liable if it should be used to commit forgery. One may market a flashlight without being chargeable for its employment in burglary.
>
> "But Prohibition is something else again.
>
> "To sell a keg or a demijohn may be a felony. To supply a customer with bottles, corks, and non-alcoholic malt extract is to become *particeps criminis* in any home brewing he may attempt.
>
> "So rules the Supreme Court of the United States, unanimously.
>
> "And why not? Hasn't it held that a hotel which fills a guest's order for ginger ale and cracked ice becomes criminally accountable if he shoots something from the hip into that innocent mixture?
>
> "If the learned Justices had been so many propagandists for an aggressively wet organization, instead of impartial interpreters of the law, could they have set forth more vividly its grotesque requirements?
>
> "Nationally, the decision can not fail to widen and intensify the feeling against Prohibition."

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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EASTERN STANDARD TIME	5:45 P. M.
WBAL,	BALTIMORE
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WJR,	DETROIT
WJAX,	JACKSONVILLE
WIOD,	MIAMI
WJZ,	NEW YORK
KDKA,	PITTSBURGH
WPTF,	RALEIGH
WRVA,	RICHMOND
WHAM,	ROCHESTER
WBZ,	SPRINGFIELD
WLW,	CINCINNATI

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME	9:45 P. M.
WSB,	ATLANTA
WAPI,	BIRMINGHAM
WENR,	CHICAGO
WFAA,	DALLAS-FORT WORTH
WEBC,	DULUTH-SUPERIOR
KPRC,	HOUSTON
KTHS,	HOT SPRINGS
WJDX,	JACKSON
WREN,	KANSAS CITY
KFAB,	LINCOLN
WHAS,	LOUISVILLE
WMC,	MEMPHIS
WTNJ,	MILWAUKEE
KSTP,	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL
WSM,	NASHVILLE
WSMB,	NEW ORLEANS
WKY,	OKLAHOMA CITY
KWK,	ST. LOUIS
WOAI,	SAN ANTONIO
KVOO,	TULSA

MOUNTAIN TIME	8:45 P. M.
KOA,	DENVER
KSL,	SALT LAKE CITY

PACIFIC	7:45 P. M.
KECA,	LOS ANGELES
KGW,	PORTLAND
KGO,	SAN FRANCISCO
KOMO,	SEATTLE
KHQ,	SPOKANE

Where daylight saving is in effect, the time is one hour later.

On the other hand, hear Miss Norma Camille Brown, associate editor of *The National Inquirer* and vice-president of the "Flying Squadron" Foundation, Indianapolis, speaking for both the dry paper and organization in this editorial, wired to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

> "The Supreme Court has once again given the nation a vivid reminder that Prohibition is the law of the land.
>
> "In voicing the opinion of the Court to which not one dissent was recorded, Mr. Justice Holmes, as is his practise, moved swiftly to the essentials in the case, stating his conclusions with a precision that fairly cuts.
>
> "Interpreting the law with liberality to the end that the liquor traffic may be suppress, as the Volstead Law expressly directs, the decision has opened the way for a firm handling of one annoying source of violation.
>
> "Well may the dry forces welcome a test case on any provision of the Prohibition statutes. This great court of nine judges is loyal to the law, and Prohibition is law."

Apparently it is not only a crime to sell such liquor paraphernalia, but "it is even a crime to possess them," says the Baltimore *Sun*. Further,

> "The mere fact that the Government's agents have a suspicion is enough to warrant action on their part, and after that the burden of proof is on the owner. This decision opens the way for excesses and swineries on the part of the spies, snoopers, and agents *provacateurs* of the Prohibition unit, which even those worthies have hardly dreamed of."

"While the wets unquestionably will consider the decision a 'dry one,' they may find it difficult to dig up any very substantial counter legal arguments," observes the Detroit *Free Press*. "The practical effect of the decision is another matter. That the ruling will accomplish much in the end toward promotion of the enforcement of Prohibition seems highly doubtful." The Buffalo *Courier-Express* remarks:

> "How distinction will be made between home brewers for their own use and home brewers for commercial and, therefore, illegal purposes remains to be seen. However, there is no need to worry about that for the present. For it appears that the cider press is safe. When, if ever, that is made subject to seizure, then we shall begin to see things happen."

"The Supreme Court has consistently recognized the soul and purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment and recognized the plenary power of Congress to pass laws necessary for its enforcement," the Philadelphia *Bulletin* reminds us, adding:

> "It will be agreed that the 'manufacture' of canned goods in ordinary consideration, is inclusive of the canning, that the packing of various food preparations is, in common parlance, regarded as part of the process of manufacturing."

Popular discussion has a tendency to overlook the specific form and content of the decision, suggests the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and it points out the fact, overlooked by some papers, that the kegs and bottles are declared contraband only when intended for unlawful use:

> "There is nothing unusual in declaring an act valid when committed for one purpose, and declaring the same act illegal when committed for another.
>
> "Mutilation of currency illustrates the point. Defacing a coin to make an ornament for personal adornment comes within the property rights of an individual, but defacing it by removing part of the metal and then returning it to circulation constitutes a fraud and is punishable."

The Court's decision upheld the seizure of fifty-seven truck-loads of containers, barrels, bottles, corks, labels, cartons, etc., belonging to a Pittsburgh bottling concern, alleged to be property designed for the unlawful manufacture of liquors.

It was contended by the defense that the "manufacture" of liquor ceased before it was bottled or placed in other containers. The Court ruled that, broadly, "manufacture" covers the whole process by which an article is made ready for sale.

Justice Holmes's opinion for the Court concludes:

> "As the purpose of the Prohibition act was to 'suppress the entire traffic,' the act should be liberally construed to the end of this suppression, and so directs. The decisions under the revenue acts have little weight as against legislation under the afflatus of the Eighteenth Amendment. We are of opinion that the word was used in this looser way, and that if the empty containers and the other objects seized were offered for sale in such a mode as purposely to attract purchasers who wanted them for the unlawful manufacture, as we interpret the word, they were designed for that manufacture and could be seized."

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CAMERA SHOTS OF PRISONER GANDHI'S MYSTIC COUNTENANCE

GANDHI IN JAIL

IT WAS IN A BRIDAL CAR (made in Detroit), with pink curtains pulled down, that India's saint was whisked off to jail.

Awakened at 1 A. M. in his camp tent by the British officials, he asked a few minutes to dress, and cleansed his teeth with the contraband salt that is the symbol of India's revolt.

Strikes, riots, death, and disorder following in many parts of India revealed the native rage at the seizure of their venerated leader.

In fact, the appalling earthquake in Burma, with its toll of hundreds of lives, is said to be attributed by superstitious Hindus to the wrath of heaven at the "outrage," thus by some celestial mix-up punishing the poor Burmese for the sins of the British.

So run the dispatches from the far-off scene of the revolt that was to be "non-violent."

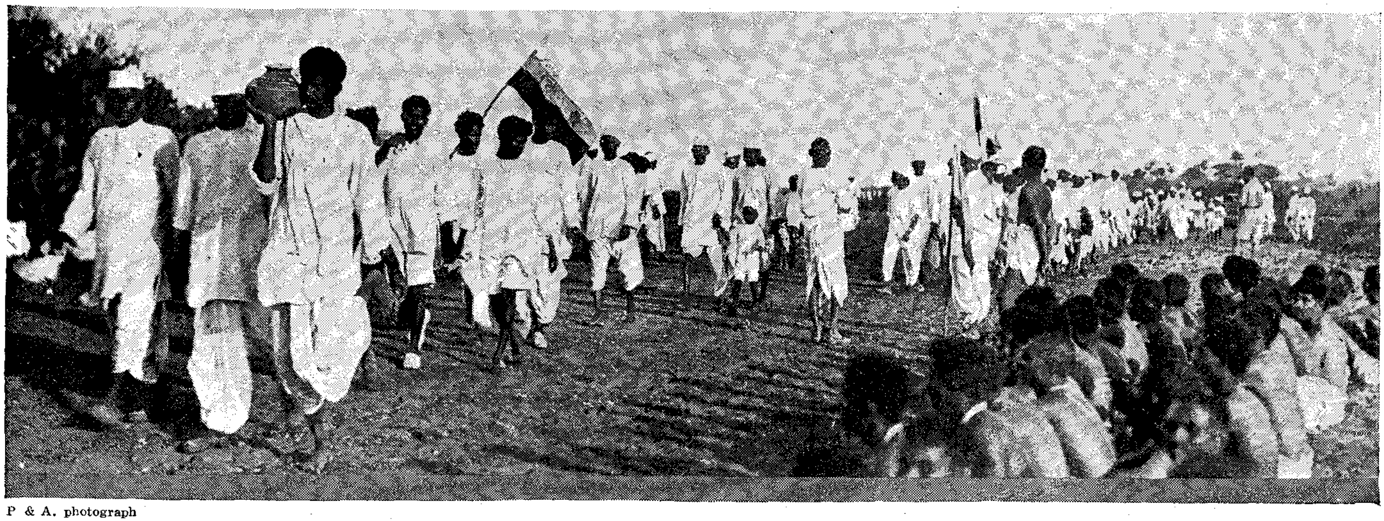
Will Gandhi's arrest improve matters, or make them worse? That is what the American press are asking.

Composite gleanings from wireless and cable tell us that—

> Gandhi was awakened at 1 A. M. by officers' flash-torches in his camp tent near Surat, Bombay Province. They read the government warrant charging him with alarming activities, and directing that he be placed under restraint-provisions of the old Bombay anti-sedition ordinance of 1827, and suffer imprisonment during the Government's pleasure.
>
> He ceremoniously cleaned his teeth with contraband salt, asked that a Hindu hymn be sung (altho some versions state that his official staff remained asleep), drest in loin-cloth, with a sheet of his own homespun cloth thrown over his shoulder, picked up his spinning-wheel, and said he was ready.
>
> Officers smuggled him into a special closed car of a fast-mail train bound for Poona, British military headquarters. About 6 A. M. the train stopt at a country roadside to transfer him to a waiting motor-car (American made, with drawn pink blinds, suggesting veiled native women occupants—some say a car "shrouded in bridal-party fashion"). A five-hour drive, interrupted only by an official halt for milking a goat by the roadside to provide the Mahatma's customary breakfast, landed Gandhi safely in a military jail outside Poona.
>
> The jail honors him with a restful "luxurious" wing, "fully furnished, where he can spin, meditate, read, and take exercise as he wishes." Special provisions for food and personal expenses have been made, and Gandhi is said to have thanked all officials assigned to imprisoning duties for their courtesies.
>
> British medical officials pronounced Gandhi's physical condition thoroughly sound.

Many writers endeavor to sketch the impressive personality of Gandhi, trained as a lawyer, but famous apostle of non-resistance, non-cooperation, and the now deposed head of the Nationalist "civil disobedience" campaign. In the New York *Herald Tribune* we read:

> "A small-statured, crooked-legged man, homely of feature and almost black of complexion, Gandhi is as peculiar in appearance as his methods are original with him. He is barely five feet in height. His weight is ninety-odd pounds. He has great batlike ears at right-angles to their base, and a shaven skull of a shape that seems abnormal. His eyes are small and deep-set. His nose is unusually long. This strange figure in world affairs has long been accounted the greatest peril to British rule in India and to British prestige east of Suez that has arisen since the days of Warren Hastings or of Lord Clive.
>
> "Gandhi, now sixty years old, comes from the coast town of Purbander, near Bombay. He married young, after the Hindu fashion, and went to England at nineteen to study law. Of low caste, he was denied the privilege of intercourse with upper-class Englishmen. Apparently this experience colored his attitude toward England and the English during after years."



P & A. photograph

WHAT STARTED THE TROUBLE. GANDHI ADHERENTS WITH A POT OF "BOOTLEG" SALT

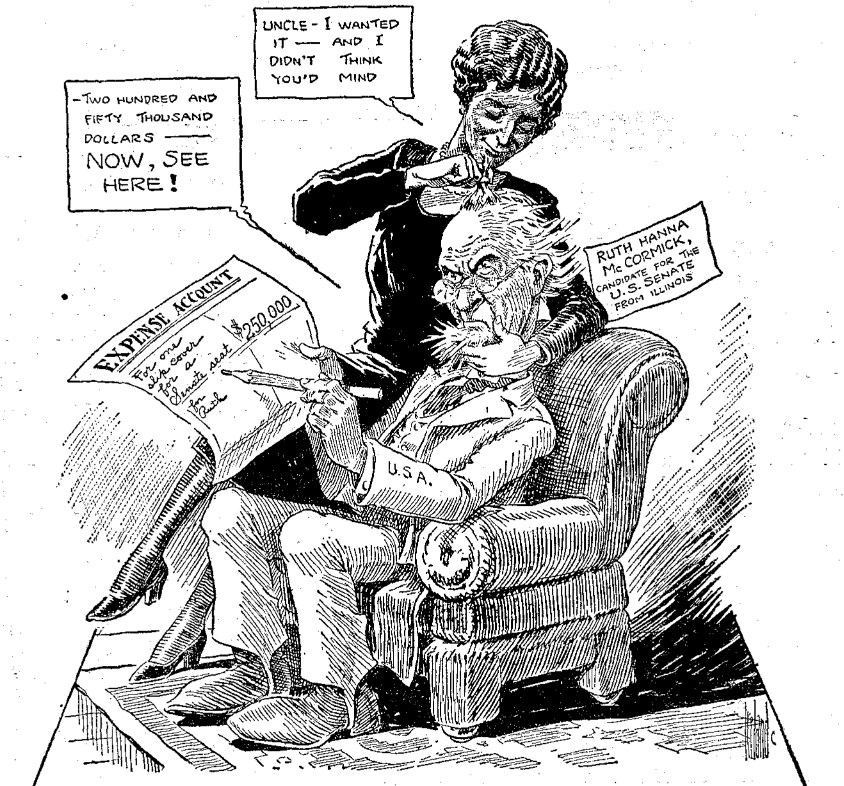
WHAT PRICE PUBLIC OFFICE?

THAT TALL, SLENDER MOTHER, who wants to be the first woman member of the Senate, Ruth Hanna McCormick, of Illinois, smilingly tells how she spent a fortune to clear the first barrier to her goal.

Blue-gowned, blue-hatted, and confident, Mrs. McCormick appears before the Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee and calmly announces that she spent $252,572, most of it out of her own pocket, to win the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Illinois.

Her statement brings a quick reaction.

Up goes the same old cry about excessive campaign expenditures.


UNCLE - I WANTED IT —— AND I DIDN'T THINK YOU'D MIND
-TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS —— NOW, SEE HERE!
RUTH HANNA McCORMICK, CANDIDATE FOR THE U. S. SENATE FROM ILLINOIS
EXPENSE ACCOUNT
For one slip cover for a Senate seat
for Ruth
$250,000
U.S.A.

OH, LADY, LADY!
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

How can democracy survive, many editors ask, if only the rich may run for office?

Once more the primary law is assailed as a breeder of such evils. Somehow, we must "curb campaign funds."

The present system, rather than Mrs. McCormick, is the object of these attacks. Indeed, the daughter of Mark Hanna can find comfort in many editorial declarations that her expenses were not unduly large, since she had to reach 3,000,000 voters. Mrs. McCormick herself would welcome legislation to regulate primary spending, she told the committee:

> "I am eager to give the committee every assistance.
>
> "I regard this inquiry as extremely important in that it offers a basis for legislation which will provide specific regulations of expenditures in primary campaigns. There is no such law now.
>
> "Having no law to guide them, successive Senatorial investigating committees, it appears, confront the necessity of exercising their own judgment and discretion in determining how much a candidate may spend."

Mrs. McCormick submitted a "condensed statement of expenses," we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, and a set of "accounts in books containing a complete record" of her campaign expenditures. Among the items listed in the dispatch are:

> "Printing, $26,556.05; postage, $12,432.27; outside mailing and addressing, $7,588.17; inside mailing and addressing, $13,293.77; program advertising, $852.50; stationery and supplies, $4,065.97; halls, banners, entertainments, etc., $6,647.16; labor-department salaries and expenses, $5,838.21; colored department, $8,090.98; foreign-language department, $2,348.79; field workers, $19,856.46; newspaper advertising, $15,654.59; Cook County headquarters, $4,148.29; and telephone, telegraph, and radio, $1,882.63."

Mrs. McCormick's opponent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, the man who wrested the same nomination from her husband, the late Senator Medill McCormick, six years ago, listed his total outlay for the primary campaign at only $24,495. Borrowing again from the *Times* article:

> "Chairman Nye said a careful study would be made of the accounts submitted by the two candidates. The committee, he said, might send an investigator to Illinois to 'check up' on the expenditures, which will be examined by committee experts.
>
> "Senator Nye refused to make any comment on Mrs. McCormick's expenditures. He said, however, that the testimony disclosed that there had been a scaling down of such expenditures since 1926, when a sum in excess of $1,800,000 was expended in the Pepper-Vare primary contest in Pennsylvania.
>
> "Mrs. McCormick's expenditures exceeded the sum of $190,000, which led to the passage of a resolution by the Senate censuring Senator Newberry of Michigan."

In defending her campaign outlay, Mrs. McCormick, who will fight James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, for the Senate seat, told the committee that the new laws should "take into account the necessity of checking up money expenditure as against opposition in the form of patronage influence, patronage promises, and the use of pay-rollers in canvassing the districts."

Editors treat Mrs. McCormick's quarter-of-a-million-dollar outlay from several interesting angles.

Referring to the nominee as "Lady Bountiful," the New York *Times* observes that, "If she felt obliged to spend so much in a primary contest, her expenditures by the time the fall election is held may reach and even surpass Frank L. Smith's record of $458,792." Mr. Smith, it will be recalled, was refused a Senate seat from Illinois.

But "looking at it from the practical standpoint, Mrs. McCormick's expenditures were anything but excessive," declares the Schenectady *Gazette*. "Considering the fact that over a million electors voted in the primaries, and that the party consists of twice that number, she spent less than twenty-five cents on each voter. Such a sum would not go far with postage, printing, traveling, and other expenses." Then *The Gazette* proceeds to express the view-point of many papers:

> "There is another angle from which the matter must be viewed
>
> "The public is interested in knowing why persons should be willing to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for the sake of obtaining an office, the total salary of which during a term will amount to possibly one-fifth that sum.
>
> "There may be legitimate arguments such as the desire to gratify an ambition, or the wish for power and prestige, or a determination to punish an enemy by defeating him.
>
> "Even if we agree that such desires are legitimate, we must admit that it is giving wealthy persons too great a superiority in political contests."

Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "The direct primaries have brought about an unprecedented state of affairs in this matter of money in politics, but it is difficult to see what can be done about it unless Congress has the sense and the courage to fix a legal limit."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Any woman can keep a secret until she meets another woman. —*Florida Times-Union.*

Faint heart never won fair lady. Nor did it ever get away from one.—*Toledo Blade.*

Alcohol is just as bad for the arteries of traffic as it is for the arteries of a human.—*Louisville Times.*

Wonder how the Byrd party will feel when they resume payments to the iceman.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

An astronomer says the earth is speeding up, probably in emulation of the people on it.—*Wichita Eagle.*

We see it all now. The American delegation brought their treaty home to get it explained.—*The New Yorker.*

The moral is that, nowadays, no nominee for the highest judicial office is safe without a parachute.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Many a man in Gangdom who has lived to tell the tale has lived because he hasn't told it.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

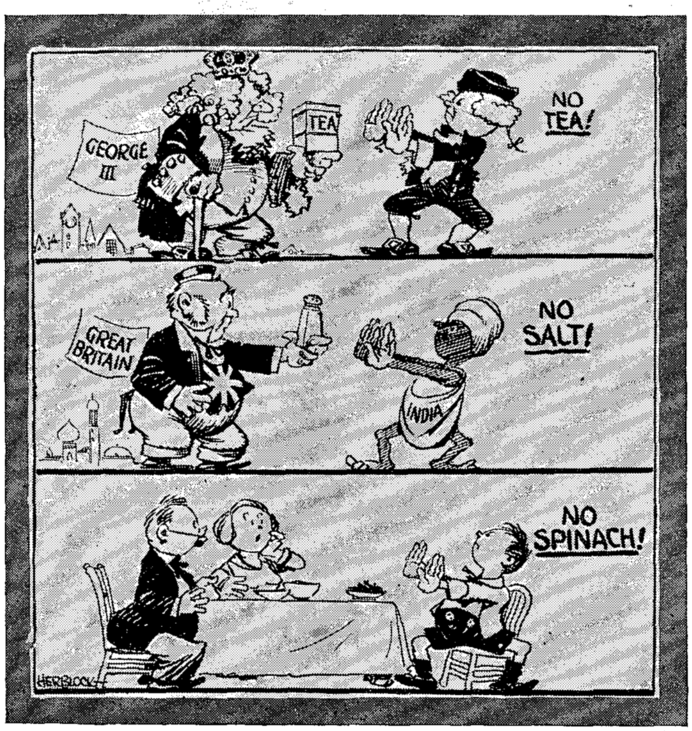
The old-time girl who was usually pensive now has a daughter who is usually expensive.—*Louisville Times.*

How the weather man might forecast Mussolini's administration: "A torrential reign, followed by heavy winds."—*Palm Beach Post.*

A heathen country is one in which the telephone doesn't ring while the only person at home is in the bathtub.—*Louisville Times.*

Bandits recently hounded a jazz musician out of Chicago. That city seems to have begun to reform at last.—*The Humorist (London).*

A pigeon is a bird who never got into a theme song and never had soft-voiced young men croon about him, simply because he can't be rhymed with love.—*Boston Herald.*



THE SPREAD OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

—Herblock in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Forester says the older a tree is the less it exudes sap. This does not seem to be true, however, of a family tree.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

We wish to inform the Pullman Company that, while we are not in favor of race suicide, we are in favor of a lower berth rate.—*American Lumberman.*

For keeping dates you've got to hand it to the Mesopotamia gale which recently prevented locusts from destroying crops of them.—*Palm Beach Post.*

The way bridge is eclipsing all the other card games, they ought to save four or five old-fashioned poker players for the Smithsonian Institution.—*Judge.*

The theory is that any delegate who could survive the London conference could stand coming home and answering the Senate's questions about it.—*San Diego Union.*

There have been over two thousand new laws passed in the United States during the last three years. There is evidently a very generous allowance for breakages.—*The Humorist.*

An economist says that eliminating government red tape would hasten the solution of the unemployment problem. But just think of all the unemployment that would cause.—*Judge.*

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, declares that success in business depends entirely upon the breaks. But success in society doesn't.—*Louisville Times.*

No product in the world has as great a turnover as chewing-gum.—*Louisville Times.*

Prison life in this country is getting to be more and more revolting.—*Savannah News.*

Propaganda: The other side presented so convincingly it makes you mad.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A writer declares that a garden keeps a man out of mischief. What about Adam?—*Passing Show (London).*

"There is nothing like Prohibition," asserts an ardent dry, and the wets say the same thing.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

The fellow who has arrived on Easy Street never spent much time playing the rôle of easy mark.—*Des Moines Tribune-Capital.*

An English clergyman breaks into print with the prediction there will be a war between the sexes. We weren't aware the present one was over.—*Palm Beach Post.*

About the only rod the modern boy knows anything at all about is a fishing-rod.—*Louisville Times.*

"The stiff collar ought to disappear and never come back," says a doctor. Our laundry seems to be of the same opinion. —*The Humorist.*

Now the gunmen have a pistol called a lemon squeezer, but for accuracy we never knew anything that equaled a grapefruit.—*American Lumberman.*

The women of to-day wear flowers on their shoulders—they never know from one moment to the next where their waist-lines are.—*Toledo Blade.*

Word comes from Paris that dots are to be popular on bathing costumes this summer, presumably one dot to a costume, that is, if we saw the right pictures.—*Boston Herald.*

Chicago's move to banish twenty-eight notorious gunmen seems to us a step in the wrong direction. It would be wiser to keep them right at home where they would not be noticed so much.—*The New Yorker.*

What this country needs is a national poll to determine public sentiment on the cake and biscuit dough types of strawberry shortcake.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Wheat prices have slumped again. Pretty soon the farmer will yearn to escape from farm relief and get back again to the good old-fashioned depression.—*San Diego Union.*

An Austrian barber claims to have broken the world's shaving record by shaving himself in forty-three seconds. But, of course, he didn't waste any time in trying to pursuade himself to have a face massage as well.—*The Humorist.*

Authors who would make sure of their grasp on immortality should manage to get themselves nominated for the Supreme Court bench. Everybody will then recall every word they wrote ten years ago.—*New York Times.*

We offer to the manufacturers of temperance beverages a new name, unregistered and absolutely without strings, in fact, one that should appeal to the youth of this great land. We mean—"Soft Schnapps."—*Boston Herald.*

The new gas-mask that the Army has invented for horses is partly to save the horses during battle, but it is also to prevent their giving the horse laugh to those trustin' souls who insist there will be no more wars.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE SPANISH STRUGGLE FOR A REPUBLIC

A PICTURESQUE, ELDERLY REVOLUTIONARY and returned exile to Spain, Miguel Unamuno, who is also a mystic and Spain's greatest literary figure, has brought the fight for Republicanism in Spain, we are told, right to the heart of King Alfonso's capital.

He demanded before more than three thousand persons at the Athenæum Club in Madrid that the youth of the nation overthrow the throne.

His white hair tossing about his fiery old face, he assailed the King and his ministers, almost within hailing distance of the palace. This we learn from United Press dispatches from Madrid, which tell us also that Unamuno spoke for nearly two hours, and time and again pleaded with his audience to go into the streets and start the revolution. He cried:

"May God help us save poor Spain!"

Until Unamuno stept into the foreground as an agitator for a Republic, various editors point out, he was not known as a political figure.

Nevertheless, he has always been a student of politics, we are told, and in the Spanish "History of Literature," written by M. Romera-Navarro, we read:

> "There is no book that more clearly explains the political condition of Spain than that he published in 1912—'The Future of Spain.'
>
> "In this book he explains his theory of renewing the Spirit of Spain by adapting progress to heredity. This has been the guiding light of Spanish youth.
>
> "They say of Miguel de Unamuno, that when he was a child and had to sing in the choir, he purposely sang his worst so that he would be noticed.
>
> "They say of Unamuno now that he is inferior in style and composition to the great Spanish poets, that his novels have not enough movement, that his style lacks perfection.
>
> "But who can say of Unamuno that he is ignored? Never has Spanish literature produced such a deep thinker, a philosopher of such strength—such a puzzle of paradoxes."

Keystone photograph

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS THIS DERBY"

Meanwhile we read of successive clashes between the police and university students at Madrid, until on May 5 the Government of Premier General Damaso Berenguer issued a statement that it would tolerate no further disorder.

In the battle of that day two workmen were killed and at least forty other persons were injured, say Associated Press dispatches. These included police and civil guards, and we read further that in the Government's announcement it was stated that:

> "The Government has tried to give the students abundant liberty, and is deeply pained that such leniency has been abused.
>
> "Underneath the suave phraseology of the note, however, was apparent an iron determination to enforce the law.
>
> "Premier Berenguer declared whatever measures of force were necessary would be taken to maintain tranquillity.
>
> "The trouble began when the students, complaining bitterly about police treatment since Thursday, raised a red flag over the college and adjourned to the campus.
>
> "In rebellious mood, and numbering two thousand, they headed for the street.
>
> "Police and troops, who had assembled at the first sign of trouble, assumed that they intended to parade, and advanced to drive the collegians back.
>
> "The students yielded, but not before each man had taken a load of stones from the street, which had been torn up for repairs.
>
> "They returned to the building, barricaded it, climbed to the roof and showered stones upon the law's forces.
>
> "Thereupon the police and troops opened fire, shooting into the air to frighten the demonstrators.
>
> "Eventually the cobblestone ammunition gave out, and the rebellious undergraduates came down from the roof and left the grounds for their homes, the police not interfering.
>
> "After the collegians had left, authorities found signs urging a republic and attacking the monarchy pasted on the walls."

These Madrid Associated Press dispatches relate, then, that the demonstrations against the Government by the students go back to the night when a crowd of them assembled at the station to welcome Prof. Miguel de Unamuno, a prominent Republican leader.

The police charged the welcomers with sabers, and fifty persons were injured.

Meanwhile it is reported that the Government alleges that not students alone were responsible for the disorders, but that outside political elements have posed as students in all the disturbances, and have committed violence.

As a result of these outbreaks it appears, the Board of Directors of the Madrid Central University closed it indefinitely.

Curiously enough to outsiders, remark some observers, the student unrest presents a serious problem for the Government. The students, they say, gave the late Dictator, Primo de Rivera, considerable trouble and they were "one of the immediate causes of his downfall."

An interesting side-light on conditions in Spain is afforded by a Madrid United Press dispatch, which says that at a dinner given to King Alfonso, in order to honor him as an expert shot, the Government decreed a censorship on the remarks made by the King.

Answering the laudatory speeches of his hosts, the King is reported to have acknowledged the compliments, and to have spoken extemporaneously as follows:

> "Spain to-day is proceeding along a difficult road, but I am profoundly confident that time will steer us out of the present abnormality through channels favorable to the supreme interest of the country."

This remark and all others, say United Press dispatches, were banned by the authorities throughout Spain, and the newspapers merely published the fact that the King thanked the dinner speakers for their demonstration of affection toward the monarchy.

P. & A. photograph

PREMIER BERENGUER

Of "iron determination."

A meeting in favor of King Alfonso, held by the Monarchists in the new arena at Madrid, is reported by the Manchester *Guardian's* correspondent in that city, to have been a somewhat chilly affair as was the weather of that day.

Significant among the speeches made was the reiteration of all the Monarchist speakers that the King had nothing to do with the *coup d'état* of 1923, which brought about the De Rivera dictatorship.

These Monarchist spokesmen declared also, we are told, that Spain remains Monarchist, and any attempt to introduce a republic would fail, as it did in 1873.

Before this assemblage, says a Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times*, the principal speech was delivered by Antonio Giocoechea, former Minister of the Interior, who said:

> "I am speaking on behalf of the nobles of Spain, who are in the closest possible touch with the workers and farmers, who fare best under monarchical rule. Spain is not ready for a republic, and wishes to keep Alfonso.
>
> "We want King, Church, and liberty in Spain."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing, we have the declaration of Alcala Zamora, a former Cabinet Minister, and now a leader in the Republican movement. At Valencia before a wildly cheering crowd of more than four thousand persons, we learn from United Press dispatches, he advocated transforming Spain into a republic.

He defined the Republic he favored as one "formed by Conservatives," and he added enthusiastically:

> "'I believe in the twentieth century the throne can be made vacant by legal means.
>
> "'The ideal solution to the problem confronting Spain is the Republican form of government. I will persecute the defenders of the present form implacably.'"

The position of Premier General Berenguer remains almost unbearably difficult, thinks the Manchester *Guardian*, which goes on to say:

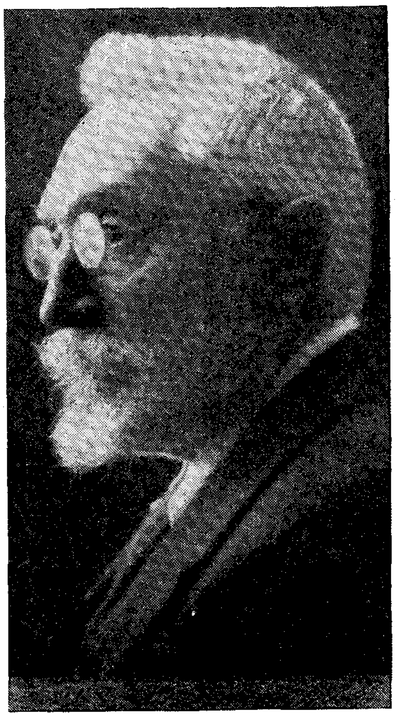
> "It is the vigor and extent of antidynastic feeling which make a return to normal government so hard. Events have shown that the slightest concession of freedom is utilized for lively propaganda against the King, even in circles that still count themselves Monarchist."

THE PLIGHT OF JAPAN'S WORKLESS

CITIES AND VILLAGES all over Japan are reported to be crowded with men out of work.

According to government statistics, the Tokyo press note, the number of unemployed is computed at 310,000, but some journals claim that the number of jobless ranges anywhere from 800,000 to 1,000,000, and is steadily increasing.

Unemployment is put up straight to the Diet by the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*. Altho the authorities will try to contend that the cause of unemployment is a matter beyond the province of their responsibility, because they attribute it to business depression throughout the world, still this newspaper insists:



Keystone photograph

MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO

"Revolutionary and mystic."

> "They may, however, be informed of how many tragic events arise every day due to difficulties in the earning of a livelihood.
>
> "If so, they should regard this as a matter falling within the sphere of their responsibility, and ought to exert their best endeavors for the improvement of social life.
>
> "We do not press the Government to do what is beyond its reach, but we do oppose undue elation over the unusual victory at the polls that leads to an attitude which shows little concern for legislative business at the impending special session of the Diet.
>
> "And we condemn Utopian dreams of passive hopes for the recovery of good times.
>
> "The unemployment question can not be solved but for far-reaching insight, because its causes lie in the development or retrogression of economic life in general rather than individual exertion or ability.
>
> "A solution can not be brought about by the Government single-handed. The Government must not be concerned with the retrenchment policy or other slogans, but must expedite the preparation of emergency relief.
>
> "The ambiguous attitude of the Seiyukai party toward the pressing unemployment problem will be prejudicial to its good name, and will interfere with its standing as the Opposition.
>
> "It is reported that the proletarian parties are going to charge the Government with responsibility for unemployment.
>
> "Hungry, unemployed men do not care for statesmanship, and this acute question will test all political parties."

A number of Japanese newspapers sharply criticize a certain native spinning factory for having abolished war-time allowances without warning and for having similarly cut down wages and salaries by 30 or 40 per cent.

As this threatens the interests of the lower classes, the Osaka *Mainichi* tells us, a vigorous movement in protest has been started. War-time allowances, we are reminded, have been given to employees for the past ten years.

Therefore this newspaper thinks they should reasonably be regarded as staple earnings of the workmen, and when abolished they should logically be treated as actual reductions in wages.

But another Osaka daily, *Asahi*, points out that scarcely had the above-mentioned spinning factory declared for wage reduction than other factories followed suit.

This excited the antagonism of the proletarian parties as well as of organized labor bodies, according to this newspaper.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL SEX WAR

THE FAILURE OF GERMAN WOMEN to accomplish any of the reforms they hoped for is said to have crystallized in their intention to found a Women's party.

Thus, we are told, politically speaking, the sex war in Germany assumes for the first time a concrete form.

Yet some Berlin correspondents say a slight gain toward the reforms aimed at by German women is to be noted in the new bill affecting the closing hours for cafés and beer-houses.

But attempts to obtain one definite closing hour for the whole country has failed because, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London *Observer*, the official view in Berlin is that big cities must be treated differently from provincial ones. We read:

> "Whereas the famous 'night-life' is a definite attraction to a certain class of tourist, this same night-life would take on illicit forms if reputable and tolerated places of amusement were closed at one o'clock at night.
>
> "In vain sensible women plead that energetic police control would soon put an end to haunts where high prices and bad wine flourished in secret.
>
> "Fear that the American system of all-powerful womanhood will spread to Germany is in no small measure responsible for the official attitude.
>
> "German women in public life declare that reforms brought about by purely feminine influence are not gladly accepted by their male colleagues, and that they have discovered, to their sad surprize, that all sorts of influences, other than ideal, affect the bearing of a man once he is elected to any kind of office.
>
> "Everywhere articles are appearing attesting woman's failure to make herself felt in political life. Of the women who entered the political arena after the revolution many have left it in disgust.
>
> "Male colleagues are said to have been, on the whole, very gracious, save in small local spots. But the graciousness was allied to condescension.
>
> "When feminine members in committee made trouble, and did not resign of their own free will, fewer women's names graced the next party election list. Actually, those few were a concession to the female electorate.
>
> "Many women declare that they failed to recognize the power of the financial groups controlling various industries who supplied party funds, and whose wishes were paramount.
>
> "Realization of this killed their own enthusiasm.
>
> "Just as it was only the 'woman of the people' who demanded and deserved the vote in Germany at the end of the war, so it is only the women of the Labor party who ever understood the solidarity of unions and associations, or the actual need for them, among employers as well as employed."

Political associations of women in Germany, we are then advised, have little power. The pre-war "German Woman's League," with branches in every spot throughout the country, is, it seems, preeminently a philanthropic and patriotic institution, with very clear views on what constitutes socially the right kind of "party."

That form of conceit, called snobbery when applied to the higher sections of society and class-consciousness when applied to the lower, is said by this London *Observer* correspondent to be too rife in Germany for objective discussion of affairs.

The only powerful organ of middle-class women in Germany is the "Housewives' Union," he asserts, and goes on:

> "It deals with matters of such domestic and economic interest as may be found within the pages of the more serious English and American women's magazines.
>
> "Here the German woman displays to the full her intense interest in the ethics of marketing and cooking, and her hopeless disregard of the political factors and balances of trade governing the kitchens of every country.
>
> "The puzzle at the moment is how to combine such eminently practical interests with the ethical views which a purely Women's party would support, and how to be certain that the proportional number of women voters obtained would so affect existing parties as to exert any influence on the present composition of the Reichstag."

TURKEY'S FIGHTING NEWSPAPER

ALL WAS QUIET along the Turkish newspaper front, it seems, until the Stamboul *Varin* made its appearance, about two months ago, and started a bombardment on the Government in general and the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha in particular.

To-day, writes a Stamboul correspondent of the Strasbourg *Dernières Nouvelles*, *Varin*, which is Turkish for "To-morrow," is attracting the attention of so wide a public that some Turkish editors wonder how long it will be allowed to speak out so fearlessly.

To understand what a sensation *Varin* is creating, we are asked by this correspondent, André Alessandri, to remember that there are no opposition organs in Turkey.

All publications throughout the country are profound in their devotion to the Government. Any semblance of criticism, he avers, is considered to be a blow at the safety of the State, and is so treated.

What *Varin* demands, it seems, is a reinvigoration of the political situation in Turkey. It maintains that such a betterment can be reached only through the resignation of the Ismet Pasha Cabinet, which, it claims, is worn out after seven years' continuance in power.

Speaking frankly as an antagonist of Ismet Pasha, it is not to be expected that *Varin* will present any but its side of the case. According to this Stamboul correspondent:

> "*Varin* declares that Ismet Pasha is an honest man, who loves his country. But he is not to be forgiven for having allowed his coworkers to venture on experiences that have done harm to all Turkey.
>
> "*Varin* adds that 'a government should be able to see ahead and should not give itself up to experiment.' What is more, it alleges the Ismet Pasha Cabinet recklessly has indulged in fantasies which have cost the country very dear.
>
> "In place of bread, of work, and of money, of which the country is in sore need, the Government, according to *Varin*, has accorded the right to vote to harems, and has built railways through desert regions.
>
> "*Varin* cites an old Turkish proverb which reads: 'It is small comfort to a starving man to be shown millstones.'"

Contrary to all expectations and to numerous precedents, this Stamboul correspondent continues, no rigorous measure has been taken against this fighting newspaper. For a whole week, we are told, it insisted each morning on the resignation of the Ismet Pasha Cabinet and the formation of a Cabinet constituted of young and vigorous members.

Apparently *Varin* had been saying outspokenly what so many Turks were meditating in silence for:

> "Its circulation has increased forty times the original figure. This is an astonishing and unique record among the Turkish press."

The demand for the paper, which is published in the morning, is said to be so great that readers who look for it in the afternoon are willing to pay from five to ten francs for a copy of it.

But this Stamboul correspondent issues a word of caution about the situation in Turkey as he sees it:

> "The number of the discontented is great, and everybody is discouraged by the hard times which affect one and all.
>
> "Yet it is not just to blame the Ismet Pasha Cabinet for all the wo Turkey is afflicted with to-day.
>
> "The greater number of these evils are the result of the faulty government of the preceding régime.
>
> "Others are due to the long years of war under which Turkey has suffered. War was not over in Turkey until 1922.
>
> "Most countries affected by the World War got over their crises by international cooperation.
>
> "Turkey tried to make itself over without foreign aid, none of which came to her, or which she refused to ask for.
>
> "The Ismet Pasha Cabinet has done its best to liquidate the heavy heritage left by the Sultans and by war."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

WAR WITHOUT GLAMOUR ON THE FILM

THERE IS NO GLAMOUR to the fighting in "All Quiet on the Western Front."

The screen version now follows the book.

There is imagination in the final scene, which sounds the key-note. Here is a hillside sown thick with crosses, and over it passes a ghostly procession of the dead who turn and look out at the audience with the implied speech, "To this end you have doomed us."

The producers "adhere with remarkable fidelity to the spirit and events of the original novel," notes Mordaunt Hall in the New York *Times*. These are so familiar to readers that to rehearse them seems unnecessary, but Mr. Hall's summary will refresh the memories:

"In nearly all the sequences, fulsomeness is avoided.

"Truth comes to the fore, when the young soldiers are elated at the idea of joining up, when they are disillusioned, when they are hungry, when they are killing rats in a dugout, when they are shaken with fear, and when they, or one of them, becomes fed up with the conception of war held by the elderly man back home.

"Often the scenes are of such excellence that, if they were not audible, one might believe that they were actual motion-pictures of activities behind the lines, in the trenches, and in No Man's Land. It is an expansive production, with views that never appear to be cramped. In looking at a dugout, one readily imagines a long line of such earthy abodes.

"When shells demolish these underground quarters, the shrieks of fear, coupled with the rat-tat-tat of machine-guns, the bang-ziz of the trench mortars, and the whining of shells, tell the story of the terrors of fighting better than anything so far has done in animated photography coupled with the microphone.

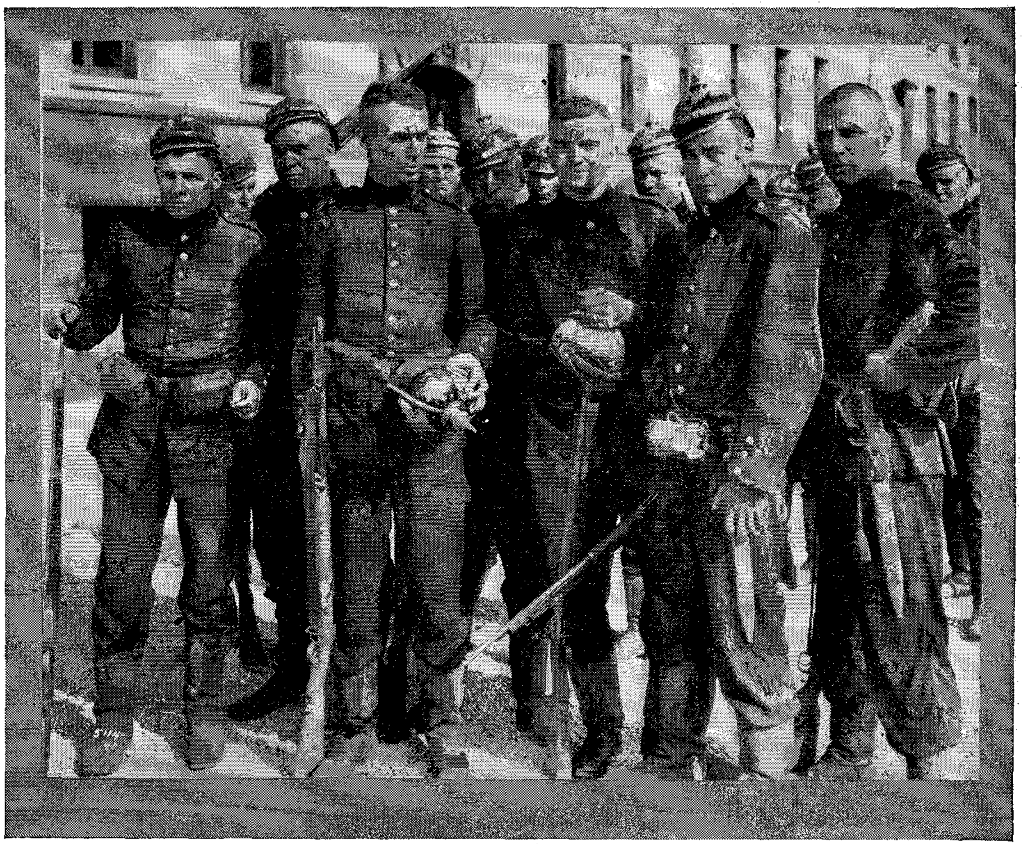
"There are heartrending glimpses in a hospital, where one youngster has had his leg amputated, and still believes that he has a pain in his toes. Just as he complains of this, he remembers another soldier who had complained of the same pain in the identical words. He then realizes what has happened to him, and he shrieks and cries out that he does not want to go through life a cripple. There is the death-room from which nobody is said to come out, and *Paul*, admirably acted by Lewis Ayres, is taken to this chamber shouting, as he is wheeled away, that he will come back. And he does. The agony in this hospital reflects that of the details given by Herr Remarque."

There is comedy of kinds. One of the earlier scenes has to do with the corporal who became dehumanized by war and authority:

"In an early sequence there is the introduction of the tyrant corporal, *Himmelstoss*, who has no end of ideas to keep young soldiers on the alert, sometimes amusing himself by making them crawl under tables, and then, during the day, ordering them to fall on their faces in the mud. Just as by reading the book, one learns, while looking at this animated work, to hate *Himmelstoss*.

"And one occasion, when the audience broke their rapt stillness last night, was with an outburst of laughter. This happened when *Paul* and his comrades lay in wait for the detested non-commissioned officer, and, after thrashing him, left him in a stagnant pool with a sack tied over his head.

"Soldiers are perceived being taken like cattle to the firing-line, and then having to wait for food. There is the cook who finds that he has enough rations for twice the number of the men left in the company, and when he hears that many have been killed and others wounded, he still insists that these soldiers will only receive their ordinary rations.



WAR'S FIRST DISILLUSION AMONG THE STUDENTS

The corporal, dehumanized by war and authority, put them through a mud drill.

"Here that amiable war veteran, *Katczinsky*, splendidly acted by Louis Wolheim, grabs the culinary expert by the throat, and finally a sergeant intervenes and instructs the cook to give the company the full rations intended for the survivors and those who have either died or been wounded.

"Now and again songs are heard, genuine melody that comes from the soldiers, and as time goes on *Paul* and his comrades begin to look upon the warfare with the same philosophic demeanor that *Katczinsky* reveals.

"But when the big guns begin to boom, there are further terrors for the soldiers, and in one of these *Paul* has his encounter with a Frenchman in a shell hole. *Paul* stabs the Frenchman to death, and as he observes life ebbing from the man with whom he had struggled, he fetches water from the bottom of the shell hole and moistens the Frenchman's lips. It is to *Paul* a frightening and nerve-racking experience, especially when he eventually pulls from a pocket a photograph of the wife and child of the man he had slain."

Much of the brooding horror of the book is lost in its conversion into a new medium, notes Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune*, yet—

"The film has been able to accent much of the material in more startling terms than were conveyed on the written page, and this in the most unexpected manner. Altho Remarque celebrated the German side of the late conflict, his book, one takes it, was fashioned out of the physical terror and spiritual suffering of any sensitive individual caught in the maelstrom, no matter what flag he fought under. Partly because of an American cast and certain American colloquialisms, the film achieves a remarkable universality in its approach to modern organized slaughter.

"With all preceding war stories brought to the stage or screen, from 'The Big Parade' to 'Journey's End,' there has always been an inevitable glamour attaching to fighting, no matter how carefully avoided.

"In 'All Quiet' there is no glamour. It is courageously bitter from the first disillusionment of a bunch of German kids in a training-camp to the snuffing out of the last of them at the front. The photoplay has an extraordinary leaven of low comedy throughout; being a faithful record of the book.

BEFORE THE FRONT WAS QUIET

Katczinsky (Louis Wolheim) and *Paul* (Lewis Ayres) in a night raid.

"It has one scene of near romance when the soldiers swim the canal to the compassionate embrace of three French girls; but in the adaptation of Maxwell Anderson and the direction of Mr. Milestone these interludes in horror are always jerked shockingly into the sordid pattern of actual warfare.

"Mr. Anderson and Mr. Abbott were faced with a tremendous task in changing the book to film outline. They have been, on the whole, remarkably successful.

"There is too much material as it stands, and the motion-picture lags badly toward the end, but there are many who thought the book did. In the dialog they have judiciously changed much of it to American idiom while keeping the passages where the boys contemplate war and its effects on themselves practically intact. In the former case they have given some magnificent lines to Louis Wolheim and 'Slim' Summerville, who play *Katczinsky* and *Tjaden* with memorable low-comedy characterizations.

"The person to whom most of the credit must go for the excellence of 'All Quiet,' however, is the director, Mr. Milestone. In his hands the screen rediscovers many of the qualities that distinguished it while speechless, and were so wantonly discarded with the advent of sound. He has thought always in terms of the camera, and his sound accompaniment is never allowed to break the episodic movement of the show. His war scenes are certainly the most vivid and effective ever brought to the screen."

The insistence on details of horror, however, affects Thornton Delehanty in the New York *Evening Post* in this way:

"Down to the last rat in the last dugout they have tried to do something very faithful in transferring Erich Remarque's 'All Quiet on the Western Front' to the screen, but the results go to show how wide a gap there can be between an original work and its recreated self.

"It was obviously the worthy intention of the producers to do a scrupulously fine job by the novel; to see that in the screen version there was not a scene nor an incident nor a detail of characterization that did not derive from the original work.

"All these things have been doggedly incorporated—the screaming shells, the stabbing bayonets, the waste of life and youth, the ribaldries behind the front lines—and yet they emerge on the screen as lifeless copies, pale shadows which fail to catch, except in only occasional moments, the vitality and emotional sincerity which leapt out from the pages of the book.

"It is impossible to view the picture without sensing this overanxiety to hit the nail on the head."

THE COVER—There is a riot of color in Joseph Birren's "Blossoms." The artist was born in Chicago, and studied at the Art Institute there as well as in New York, Philadelphia, Munich, and Paris. Mr. Birren emphasizes a new note, "tactilism," according to his younger son, the author of a catalog of the painter's work. Of this we read:

"It is a finer note, a higher note in the art of landscape technique. With it he has been able to key the senses, to thrill the eye, the emotions, the sense of touch itself.

"Tactilism, briefly, is the dimension of texture added to the primary dimensions of form and color. In other words, nature in the landscape is not solely interesting in its shapes, its hues, and general patterns. It has countless textures and surfaces that represent its most versatile and intriguing charm. The sky differs from the field, the tree and shrub from the rock formation—not so much in color or form as in texture! One thing is liquidlike, another opaque, another hard and solid, another soft, entwined, mingled in chaotic congestion. That is texture!"

This painting is reproduced by courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries, New York.

TITLES IN MASQUERADE

A CUSTOMER ONCE ENTERED a New York bookstore and asked for "The Red Yacht." The clerk looked puzzled. He had never heard of the title, and asked what the book was about.

"It's poetry, and recommends you to burn up your old clothes in the spring."

A little thought; and the line—"in the fires of spring your *winter garments of repentance fling.*"

Yes, it was "The Rubaiyat."

A London bookseller's advertisement offers to solve all such vague orders, and gives a list of their successful guesses. Next week THE DIGEST will print the solutions of the following. Any readers who wish to exercise their ingenuity may send us their rectifications, and the names of the first successful guessers will be printed in a later issue.

Now the list:

1. One Law One Thief, by Bernard Johnson.
2. Humdrum Book on Acting.
3. Firework King, by Justin McCarthy.
4. Remain in Jesus, by Murray.
5. The Old Pie Bus, by Warwick Deeping.
6. Sheriton's Cricketers.
7. Farmer's Suitable Pocket Book.
8. Jean's Universal Rounders.
9. Last of the Inkers, by Henty.
10. Wildest Valves Simply Explained.
11. Odipus the Wreck.
12. Says a Man to Lily.
13. Juice of Night, by Lord Ailesbury.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CLEMENCEAU'S BOOK

"THE BOOK IS VICIOUS, angered, egoistic, caddish, and unfair."

Yet "no one should miss it."

So Harold Nicholson, "Book Critic" of the London *Daily Express*, writes of the Tiger's "Grandeur and Misery of Victory." It "violates all the doctrines of propriety and good taste," says Mr. Nicholson, who may perhaps suggest a streak of vitriol himself.

Mr. Nicholson claims that he knows "the circumstances which led Mr. Clemenceau at the age of eighty-seven, and but a few months before his death, to unburden his soul of all this venom." And he gives us this picture of the aged fighter "in his little bungalow beside the sea":

"A deserted coast-line, the constant thunder of breakers on the beach, the constant sighing of the wind in the coarse grasses of the dunes.

"M. Clemenceau had built for himself a little wattled hut, in which he worked and read his papers.

"It was to this hut, one afternoon, that they brought a parcel of books.

"The first book that he opened was M. Raymond Recouly's conversations with Marshal Foch. M. Recouly had acted as Boswell to the great soldier, and on Foch's death he collected his notes into a volume, which, altho somewhat indiscreet, was not intentionally malicious.

"There was a passage, however, in which Marshal Foch implied that M. Clemenceau had been deficient in patriotism in not supporting the French military experts in their desire to obtain for France the frontier of the Rhine.

"On reading this passage, M. Clemenceau flung the book aside in fury and hobbled back into his bungalow. He sat down at his deal table in the window recess, looking out through roses to the sea.

"An angry old man, clenching his fists with the accumulated rage of eighty-seven years—two clenched fists on the table, wearing cotton gloves of pale lavender.

"For indoors and outdoors, Clemenceau always wore those famous gloves.

"And in this mood he stretched forward for pen and paper and began to write.

"'You challenge me,' he wrote. 'Here I am!' And he continued writing in this mood for seven days. The result of his ill-temper is now before me neatly bound in black and gold.

"Georges Clemenceau had always been an egoist, and in his closing years he became an egomaniac.

"He had always been a fighter, and when senility came to clasp his intellect, he fell to loving battle for battle's sake.

"He was harsh and cruel and unscrupulous.

"On every page of his book one hears the snarl of the wounded tiger and the rending of his claws.

"The great force and the great weakness of Clemenceau were that he possest a one-track mind. Since that morning in 1870, when he looked across from the hill of Montmartre and saw the distant palace of St. Cloud smoking in the flames of Prussian incendiarism, he had been obsessed by the desire for revenge."

"This obsession, this monomania, carried him through the darkest days of the war and inspired many a faint heart with the conviction of ultimate victory," says Mr. Nicholson, enlarging on words one used to hear in post-war Paris: "He was good for the war, but bad for the peace." For "when the fight was won, Georges Clemenceau remained a fighter." Continuing:

"He completely misunderstood the endeavors of Wilson and Lloyd George to mitigate the full force of Germany's humiliation and to procure a peace which should be something more than an armistice.

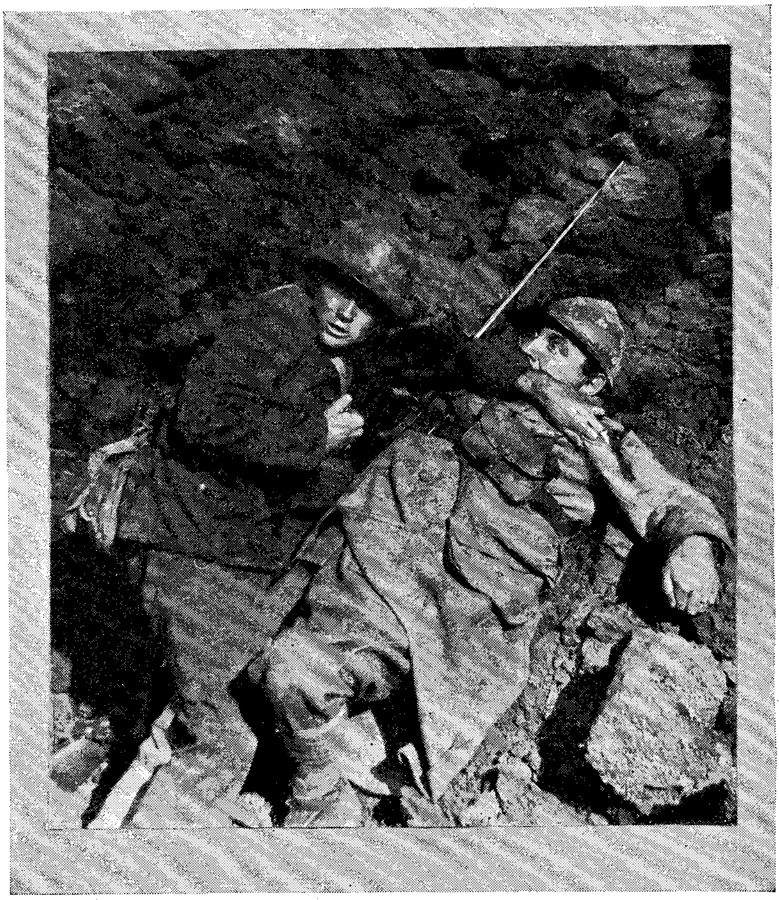
"He attributed their moderation to jealousy of France; there was one moment when his fury with Lloyd George reached such a pitch of intensity that he rose and seized him by the throat. They were separated by President Wilson.

"This grotesque incident is referred to in these memoirs in a slightly attenuated form.

"We must read this book with the qualification that it is the work of a man suffering from ossification of the brain. But the brain of Clemenceau, even ossifying, emits rumbles and flashes which bear the sound of genius; and altho the book illumines only by flash-light, yet there is a smell of brimstone in the air, and one is left with the acrid taste of gunpowder on the lips.

"The main theme of the book is an attack on Marshal Foch. M. Clemenceau, like the Turk, could 'bear no brother near his throne.' And being a Tatar as well as a Turk, he told Marshal Foch exactly what he felt about it.

"One is left with the impression that Foch was more in the right than Clemenceau, except in that one point of the Rhineland frontier. And one is left also with the impression that Clemenceau interfered too much with military matters, whereas Foch at moments fancied himself as a politician.



ENEMIES AND FRIENDS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The Frenchman stabbed to death, and the German stabbed with remorse.

"But it is not only Foch that Clemenceau attacks.

"In fact, he attacks everybody except Lord Milner and Sir Maurice Hankey. At moments, his epigrams are trenchant. He speaks of President Wilson 'smiling like a benevolent wolf.' He defines Mr. Balfour as 'the most cultured, the most gracious, the most courteous of adamantine men.'

"There are vivid sketches of conferences, incidents—pictures of the experts and secretaries sitting behind their chiefs in conference.

"M. Clemenceau will make no excuses for the Germans, not even the excuse of pardonable embarrassment. Even the trembling misery of Brockdorff Rantzau on that dreadful day at the Trianon Palace, when he received the treaty, is described as 'stiffest insolence.'

"No, this is not a fair book, or a wise book, or even a decent book.

"But it is a book which no one should miss."

We quote one mitigating sentence from Clemenceau's book:

"Above all, I owe him [Foch] a grudge for not having allowed me to end my days in the modest self-respect of a silence in which I had set my chief inward bliss. And now that I have made my reply, I find myself asking whether I should not have done better to remain present but mute, even as thou, Unknown Warrior, made greater by silence."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MAKING MARRIAGE FIT THE TIMES

THE YEAST OF LIBERALISM, we are told, is working powerfully in our national life.

It is seen in the way the churches are changing their rules to fit the changing times.

Among the latest proofs of this, say the liberals, is the recent report of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Special Commission on Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage, headed by the Rev. Ralph Marshall Davis, of Erie, Pennsylvania. The creation of such a commission, they declare, is in itself a recognition of the fact that real changes are occurring in the people's views of sex and marriage; and for this reason its recommendations have a deep interest for the public at large. As the whole report, an elaborate affair, will be submitted for action to the next General Assembly on June 2, the Philadelphia *Record* says:

> "When the General Assembly meets at Cincinnati in June, it will be to consider this bold, perhaps startling paragraph:
>
> "'Our seminaries should offer courses on the biological, economic, physical, pathological, ethical, and spiritual factors entering into the adjustments of men and women to the new life of the wedded pair.'
>
> "It is suggested that eventually the Church will favor two marriage ceremonies, civil and religious, the latter being optional. There is a guarded recognition of the usefulness of birth-control, practised under medical advice.
>
> "This courageous approach to a 'delicate' subject by a church body is one of the most refreshing, confidence-sustaining occurrences of many a long moon.
>
> "The questions that will be answered for theological students, if the special commission's report goes through, by the courses of study recommended for the seminaries, are the very questions that storm the minds of men and women contemplating marriage and seeking counsel from the clergy—upon whom, hitherto, have been loaded inhibitions and restrictions, barring them from practical usefulness to their charges in the most complex phases of life.
>
> "This is not bringing the Church down to the level of the common life; it is bringing life and the Church up to the highest level of spiritual influence upon human conduct and experience."

EXPERIENCE

By John Cook

WHEN God had shaped me, out of His deep thought,
To prove my worth He staked me out a plot.

Nor tax nor rental: dateless, too, the lease;
Heaven, hell are here, and life and death, and peace.

Some parts lie waste, and some are scarred for grain:
The whole hath watering of tears and pain.

E'en now I mourn a lifetime's paltry winnings,
The tree's poor girth, the castle's foiled beginnings.

Yet countless ages, ere my task be done,
Here must I hew and sweat, and bear the sun,

Sure that I'll rest, some fragrant, distant eve,
When cosmos out of chaos I achieve.

Then He, I know, will doff His majesty,
And in my garden walk and talk with me.

—*The Times, New York.*

The action recommended by the commission in this regard will "set up a responsible agency for helping puzzled people," the Philadelphia paper thinks. "Truly, a triumph for liberalism!" it exclaims, adding:

> "When that Presbyterian commission described sex as 'the most wonderful, the most beautiful and most determinative force in the world,' it proved that the changes unquestionably going on in the public mind and conduct are not part of a helterskelter race to doom and destruction, but can be reduced to order and made a foremost phase in the advance of true liberalism in our modern urbanized, mechanized life."

There is nothing revolutionary in this report, remarks the New York *Sun*, pointing out that it opposes the widening of the divorce law, condemns divorce for the purpose of remarriage, and has no use for companionate marriage; but in praise of its "lucidity and vigor of utterance" that paper says:

> "In its discussion of sex it does not palter with plain speech.
>
> "At times it draws liberally on the vernacular of those young men and women for whose benefit so many problems of marital relationship are reviewed. There are crispness and forthrightness in such sentences as these:
>
> "'A baby in the home now and then is a splendid diversion for those suffering from an uneventful married life.'
>
> "'The cheap skate who thinks of marriage as an outlet for his weaknesses is doomed to a cheap disappointment.'
>
> "'When one gets married, he tardily recalls that he has married the whole human race.'
>
> "The commission holds that bringing children into the world and educating them, and not mere happiness, is the primary business of marriage.
>
> "'While happiness is implied,' the report remarks, 'nevertheless the wedding that forms a home where life proceeds normally gets itself ready to understand the nomenclature of birth, life, death, loss, frustration, illness, blood, vice, sin.' Therefore, 'great character is demanded of those who would essay marriage.'
>
> "A complete rewriting of education for young women may, in the commission's opinion, have to be made. Colleges may be forced to give more and more attention to home-making."

Another point approved by *The Sun*, as by others, is this:

> "The report specifically recommends deleting from the Confession of Faith the words: 'And, therefore, such as profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, Papists, and other idolaters; neither such as are godly be unequally yoked by marrying with such as are notoriously wicked in their life or maintain damnable heresies.' This sentence, it is held, adds nothing to the weight of previous admonitions 'to marry only in the Lord,' but does serve to give offense out of keeping with the religious temper of the present day. Marriage with Roman Catholics, the commission says, may be 'in the Lord.'"

A new definition of marriage, formulated by a subcommittee on "Definition of Marriage in the Terms of Contemporary Life with the Background of the Mind of the Master," of which the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, of Milwaukee, was chairman, follows:

> "Marriage is an institution ordained of God for the honor and happiness of mankind, in which one man and one woman enter into a bodily and spiritual union, pledging each to the other mutual love, honor, fidelity, forbearance and comradeship such as should assure an unbroken continuance of their wedlock so long as both shall live.
>
> "This institution finds its primary justification in the maintenance of the Christian home, in which children shall be born and nurtured in the Christian faith. On the side of civil government, the Church recognizes marriage as a legal contract, involving the moral obligations of Christian citizenship."

The commission asks that the attitude of the General Assembly members, of the ministers and the laity toward this definition be exprest in writing to Doctor Johnston.

LUXURIOUS TRANSPORTATION

The trained and richly saddled mounts, which carried the fine flower of medieval nobility in the royal sport of Falconry, spelled supreme luxury in open-air travel of the middle ages

AMONG Packard owners, motoring for the sheer joy of open-road travel remains an ever-thrilling sport.

For Packard cars are more than mere utilities. They offer release from the humdrum—freedom for the spirit of youth. Packard transportation is swift, silent and supremely luxurious. Driving is an untiring pleasure—riding a restful comfort.

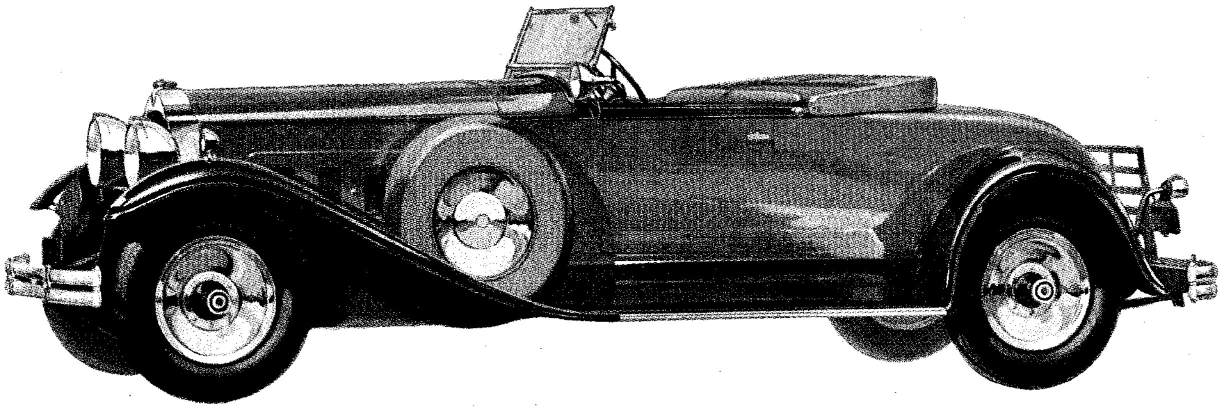
No car among all the many Packard Eight models better expresses the joy of open-air motoring than the slim and graceful Roadster—nor typifies more fully the slender beauty of the always-modern Packard lines.

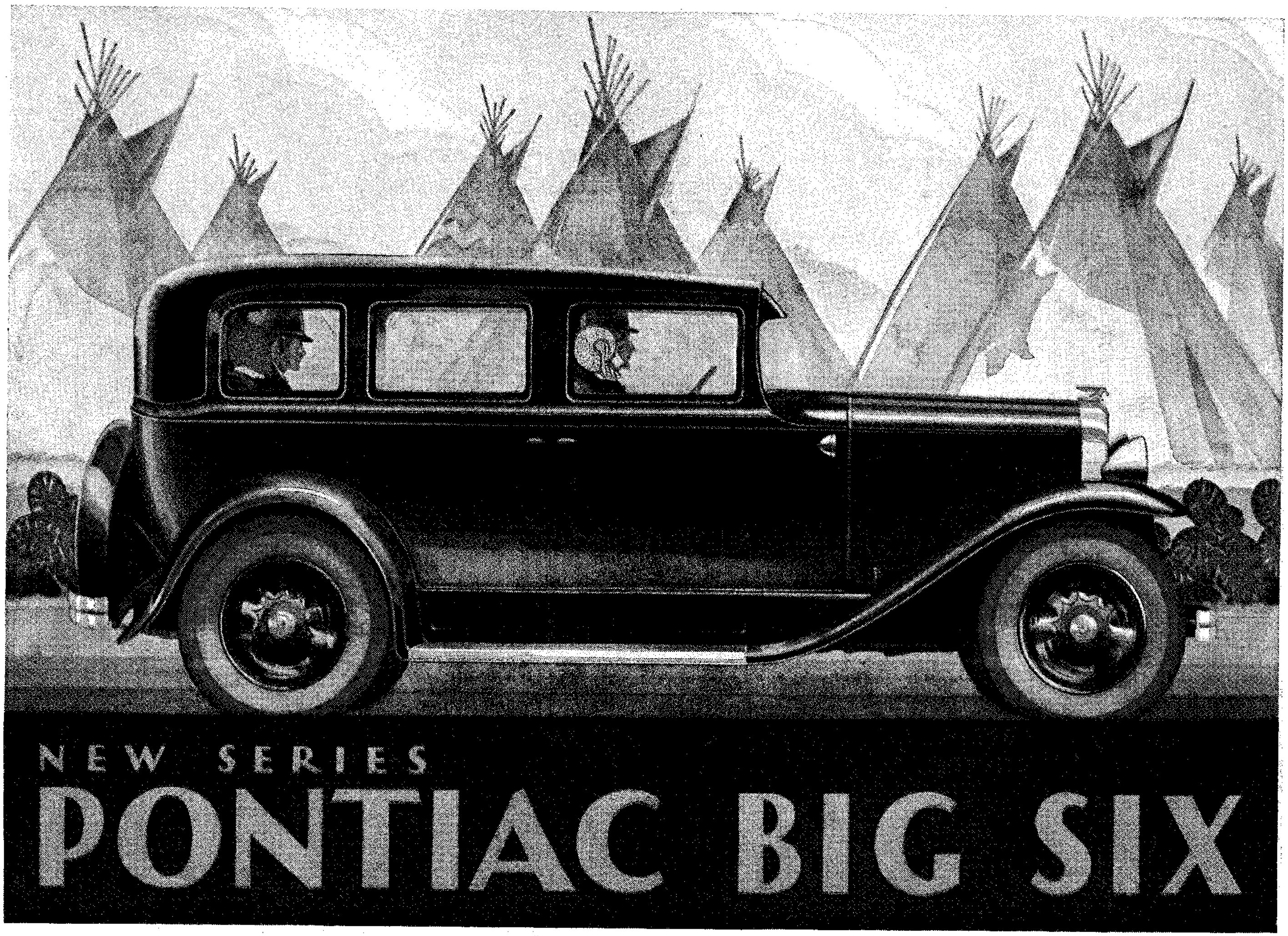
Families owning more than one car find the Roadster a delightful complement to a distinguished Packard Sedan or Limousine. As an all-purpose car for the bachelor or the family of two it is both smart and distinctive. The roomy and comfortable rumble seat provides for guests—the trim top and snug curtains can make it almost a Coupe in inclement weather.

Pictured below is the Packard Roadster on the DeLuxe chassis. It is also available in the Custom line and in the increasingly popular line of Packard Standard Eights—with a wide selection of colors, gay or modest, as you prefer.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE





The Custom Sedan • Body by Fisher

ECONOMICAL, yes . . . as proved by the records of business users

The acid test of a car's economy is its constant use in business, where every expense item is a matter of record. One company* writes: "During 1929 our fleet of 44 Pontiacs traveled 677,232 miles. Our experience is that Pontiac costs less per mile to run than any other make or type of car." Another company* operating a large fleet of automobiles, 85 of which are Pontiacs, reported a saving by Pontiac of more than one cent per mile. These and scores of similar accurate records take everything into account—gasoline, oil, repairs, tires, insurance and depreciation. The same economy which Pontiac reveals in business is available to private owners. And, of course, economy is only one of the many advantages offered by this famous car. Smart, comfortable bodies by Fisher—performance from the biggest engine in any six of equally low price . . . these are other qualities which the New Series Pontiac Big Six will give you. Let the nearest Oakland-Pontiac dealer show you the extra dollar-for-dollar value which Pontiac provides. Available in seven distinctive body types. . . . Oakland Motor Car Co., Pontiac, Michigan.

Write for booklet which illustrates and describes the design of the Pontiac Big Six.

A FAMOUS NAME
. . . A FINER CAR

PRODUCT OF
GENERAL MOTORS

$745

AND UP, F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, PLUS DELIVERY CHARGES

---

* *Names on request.*

HOW PROHIBITION SAVED THE BOWERY

TWO "BLIND TIGERS" on a block are better than one saloon.

That is the considered opinion of a Salvation Army officer who has seen drunkenness decreasing under Prohibition in spite of the speak-easies.

Commander Evangeline Booth quotes this opinion in her own fervent appraisal of the benefits of Prohibition in an article in the New York *Times*.

In her work in England, Europe, Canada, the Klondike, and now for nearly twenty-five years in the United States, Commander Booth has been surrounded by seas of rum, from which she sought to save thousands of human derelicts. Here she has watched the seas ebb and many old soaks stagger back to sobriety, dry out, and become reclaimed to useful citizenship.

In New York, before Prohibition, she writes, the Salvation Army would collect 1,200 to 1,300 drunkards in a single night, and seek to reclaim them. Prohibition immediately reduced this ingathering to 400, and in a particular test the proportion of actually intoxicated persons dwindled from nineteen out of twenty to no more than seven in all. "In fact," she says, "this method of evangelization yielded so few results that we gave it up."

Take, for instance, the Bowery, that once hectic thoroughfare of crime, where rum was the handmaiden of evil.

"Our report from the Bowery," says Commander Booth, "is that drinking in that difficult area has dropt 60 per cent.—that is, to less than half what it was. In 1920, the first year of Prohibition, the Salvation Army took charge of the Bowery Hotel. Every night, and especially on Saturday night, men had to be ejected for creating disturbances. But to-day, in our Memorial Hotel, where we house 4,800 men a week, we do not have more than four or five cases of intoxication, or one in 1,000."

Contrast this with a picture of what the Bowery used to be, as it is described by an experienced officer:

Keystone View Company

HER RESCUE WORK REDUCED

Commander Evangeline Booth, shown here with her niece, Ella Slayden. She finds a 60-per-cent. reduction of drinking on the once-flowing Bowery.

"This section was notorious for more than 100 years as the great crime center of the metropolis, if not of the country.

"Under the licensed saloon the gangster organizations were thoroughly entrenched; concert halls and gambling clubs of a most vicious character were doing business in a high-handed way.

"Many men were murdered in cold blood and buried beneath the buildings, or thrown into the sewers, or otherwise done away with. There were about 100 saloons, four saloons to every block, making on both sides of the street eight saloons. Some of these were palatial, occupying an independent building; the upstairs was used for all kinds of iniquity—they were usually called 'Ladies' Parlors.'

"There were more than a hundred parlor houses and hundreds of smaller houses of prostitution running on the side streets the entire length of the Bowery, extending way down into Cherry and Water streets.

"It is estimated that 200,000 men would come in from the country from various States—New England, New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey—every week, especially on Saturdays and Sundays.

"Millions of dollars were poured into the pockets of the vicious purveyors of sin who thrived on the business of rum and immorality. Lodging-houses were not as numerous, but there were many of them twenty or thirty years ago. The lodging-houses in those days were notorious for the peddling of rum, dope, stolen goods, and debauchery.

"There was much bootlegging going on in the days of the saloon—more than in these days.

"In fact, I have had a policeman, in fact many of them, some of them now retired, tell me that the Bowery and Third Avenue was a veritable hell on earth from the vice and brawls that went on not only with the gangsters and the tough boys of the neighborhood but many families as well. I have had these same policemen tell us what a wonderful change has been brought about in a reign of quietness for the neighborhood since Prohibition came."

Similar reports of increasing sobriety come from Chicago and many other large cities, and, writes Commander Booth:

"The reason is economic.

"These men can not afford to pay for reliable liquor at 75 cents a drink, and in any event reliable liquor is more difficult to obtain.

"It has been said that in the evasion of the Eighteenth Amendment there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The position of the Salvation Army is that drink is not a blessing of which Prohibition deprives citizens who are entitled to it. We regard drink as a danger from which the citizen and his home have been wisely defended.

"The statement that indulgence in liquor and consequent evasion of the Eighteenth Amendment vary inversely as the wealth of the families involved means that the mass of the nation engaged upon the production and consumption of commodities is not to be held responsible for the bootlegging, the rum-running and the disobedience to law which have been so widely advertised for the purpose of discrediting a beneficent measure of reform.

"Our officers, in their reports, are fully conscious that evasion is a serious offense against the public interest.

"But they deny pointblank that such evasion, even where it is most prevalent, has destroyed the broader values of the law evaded.

"'If,' asks one of our officers at Worcester, Massachusetts, 'Prohibition at its worst has improved conditions to the extent that is seen, what would it be if we had a perfect enforcement of the Volstead Law?'"

No middle ground is possible, in the opinion of Commander Booth. Permit light wine and beer, under whatever control, and "there would be exactly the same forces organized to break down regulation that are to-day organized against Prohibition." Finally,

"The conclusion of the Salvation Army therefore has been, in one sentence, that Prohibition in the full sense of the word has been a major reason for the rapid advance of the United States to a foremost place among nations; that liquor not prohibited is a major reason for the retardation of a similar progress among other peoples of the world, and that if Prohibition be attacked, whether by foreign nations or by certain of our own citizens, the reason is, in the main, a selfishness on the part of the individual or of the financial interest involved.

"In a sentence, the world is moving toward the view that

Copyright by Brown Bros.

ONE OF THE BOWERY'S 100 SALOONS IN 1905

liquor is a survival of the past; and, manifestly, Prohibition in the United States has come to stay, and must be accepted as the law of the land."

FOR HANGING JUDGE LYNCH

"EVERY COURT-HOUSE IN THE STATE should be hung with mourning."

With these words the Columbia *Record*, South Carolina, bows its own head in shame that a mob recently wrested a prisoner from a sheriff, after clubbing the official, tied the accused negro to a tree, and shot him to death.

This is one of three lynchings which have already stained the record of 1930, the other two having occurred in Mississippi and Georgia, almost at the time when some of the Southern papers were congratulating themselves that 1929 had been disgraced by only ten mob outrages. Now they feel keenly the fact that the record for this year has been marred so soon.

However, there is some hope in the situation, at least in South Carolina, where Governor Richards has set the machinery of justice in motion.

Dispatches tell us that he sent a public prosecutor to the scene of the outrage and ordered a dozen State detectives to aid the local authorities to single out and arrest the guilty persons. "The vigor and dispatch with which Governor Richards, Solicitor Harris and the grand jury of Oconee County have acted," observes the Asheville *Citizen* from a neighboring State, "are convincing evidence that everything is being done that can be done to vindicate the State's flouted sovereignty, and to bring those who flouted it to justice."

But the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which has taken an energetic stand against Judge Lynch, is not so sure that equally vigorous action will be taken in Mississippi, where it says "nearly 500 victims have preceded Dave Harris to a mob death since the records have been kept, and probably not 1 per cent. of the murderers have been punished."

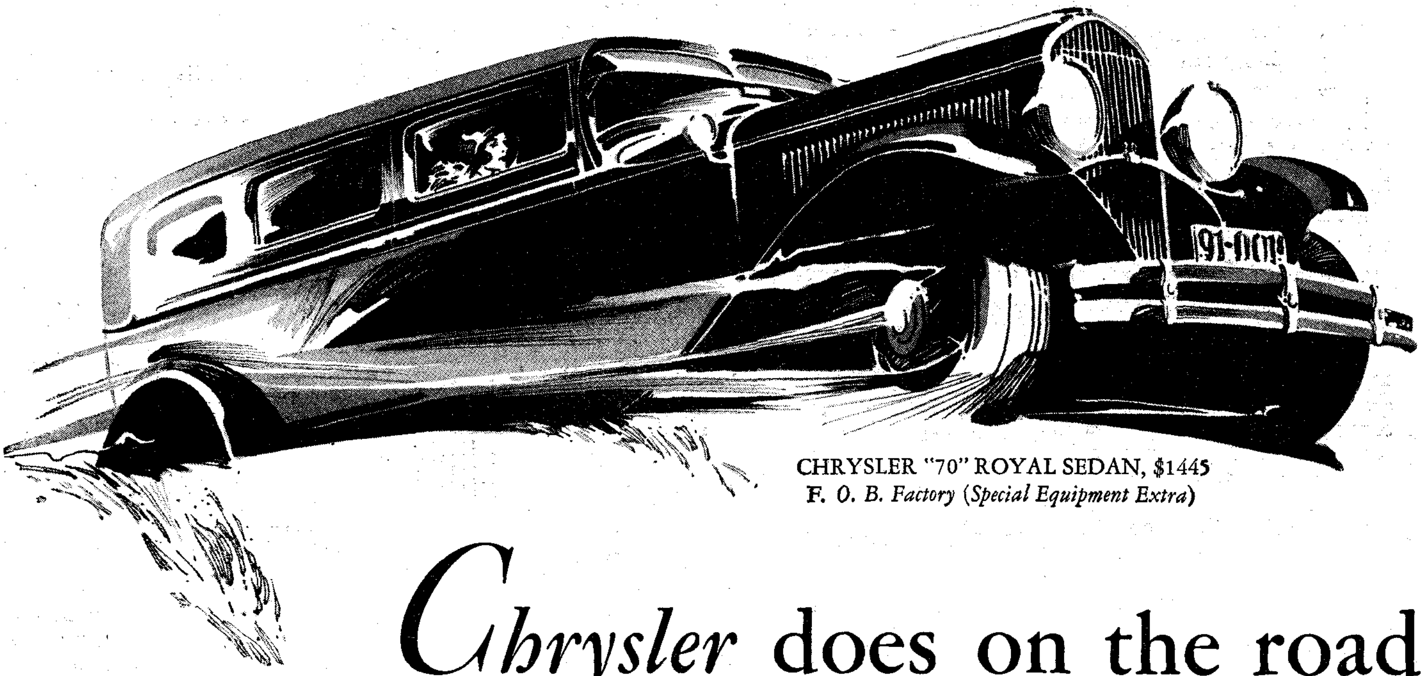
It is to be promptly noted that the Southern press is united in a stern and vigorous denunciation of mob murder. A characteristic view is exprest by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which says:

> "In no instance is lynching an offense which may be condoned by good citizens.
>
> "It is revolting to the sensibilities of civilized men.
>
> "In the procedure is revealed such irresponsibility as marks the participants unfit for partnership in the State. The very act of lynching is a scornful gesture toward orderly government. It is an affront to those institutions which are set up to the end that men may be punished in a judicial manner for their sins against society.
>
> "Any person who takes a life, or is an accessory in the taking of one, without the sanction of the law, is himself a murderer and is subject to the penalty for that crime.
>
> "Lynching bees can not but bring reproach upon the South. Apologists seek to excuse them on the ground that social conditions here are different from those obtaining in other sections of the country; but that is merely begging the question.
>
> "It is true, of course, that the best and more responsible people of the South, believing firmly, as they do, in the orderly processes of government, neither participate in lynching bees nor condone them. That, too, however, excuses this class only in a degree. It is the business of these best and more responsible people to teach the thugs, through drastic action, that such mob murders as were committed Wednesday in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi will not be tolerated.
>
> "The lowliest person, be he white or colored, is entitled to his day in court after a charge has been preferred against him.
>
> "He should enjoy all the protection the Government can afford, and every opportunity to plead his case before an unbiased jury. Only under such conditions can the State fulfil its destiny. Mob rule, if it continues, will head the community for the barbarism which characterized our uncivilized ancestors. Send a half-dozen lynchers to the gallows or the electric-chair, and this dismal business would be rooted out of our modern life."

Yet it has been asserted by at least one Northern metropolitan paper that white men kill Negroes in the South without conscience and without punishment, a charge that is bitterly denied by two Tennessee papers. Members of the editorial staff of the Chattanooga *News* made an investigation in Tennessee and found that, so far as that State is concerned, the cruel charge is absolutely untrue. "In Tennessee, for instance," says *The News*, "the number of whites killed by Negroes exceeds the number of Negroes killed by whites. Statistics from Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis prove this. Furthermore, while homicides among Negroes are numerous, the usual case is that of a Negro who has killed a Negro. We believe that the South is reducing this tendency, too, by improving the living conditions for the Negroes." And the Nashville *Tennessean* asserts emphatically:

> "Our record for the treatment of the Negro is not yet all that it should be. We confess that there are occasionally white men who are unjust and unfair in their attitude toward the Negro.
>
> "But these white men are not representative of the great majority of their fellow citizens.
>
> "We have made real progress in solving the lynching problem. No effort should be made to deny the South credit for what it has achieved in this direction.
>
> "As a matter of fact, the average white man and the average Negro in the South understand each other.
>
> "There is no hostility between them. There is a mutual recognition of the fact that each is necessary to the well-being of the other. There are very few white men in Tennessee who cherish any kind of animosity against the Negro because he is a Negro.
>
> "On the contrary, there is generally a real affection between the two races. The Negroes are entrusted with grave responsibilities by the white people. We call on them to help us in the care of our little ones, and they are invaluable in sickness and in distress.
>
> "The better provision that many white communities are making for the health, the education and the living conditions for the Negro is evidence of a desire to do them justice and to keep them in the community. All over Tennessee the white people are contributing of their means to give the Negroes better advantages than they have had, so that they will continue to live in contentment and in amity with the white people.
>
> "These facts are not appreciated by our Eastern critics."

CHRYSLER



CHRYSLER "70" ROYAL SEDAN, $1445
F. O. B. Factory (*Special Equipment Extra*)

Chrysler does on the road what others do on paper

ONE RIDE in a Chrysler quickly clears up all confusing claims about motor cars. → The dictionary is everyone's property. Words are free. On paper it is a common thing to see motor car performance referred to as "dashing" and "amazing" and "thrilling"—but a ride in a Chrysler quickly proves that Chrysler performance is the real thing. Don't take your ride *on paper*—but on the road. → Get behind the wheel of a new Chrysler and let the car supply its own adjectives. Let a Chrysler show you the vast difference there is between merely claiming fine performance and actually *having* it. → It's the unmatchable quality of Chrysler performance—it's the fact that Chrysler does on the road what others do on paper—that keeps Chrysler firmly in its leadership. Don't let high-sounding adjectives mislead you. There's a Chrysler for every purse and need—Imperial, "77", "70", "66", New Chrysler Six.

$795

NEW CHRYSLER SIX
Lowest-priced six ever to bear the Chrysler name, bringing Chrysler performance, Chrysler style, Chrysler comfort, Chrysler safety, Chrysler quality and Chrysler prestige within the reach of virtually everyone who can afford an automobile. Five body styles, $795 to $845, f.o.b. factory

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

"EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!"

PERHAPS WE DON'T FEEL LIKE EXCUSING it, but there is really good reason why we should—as the telephone people look at it.

Here is their side of the matter.

It is ably presented in a pamphlet by K. W. Waterson, issued by the Bell Telephone Laboratories. In a thousand calls, he tells us, only six, on an average, are interrupted.

Sometimes it is the company's fault—sometimes the subscriber's.

They agree to excuse us. It is only fair for us to return the favor. Writes Mr. Waterson:

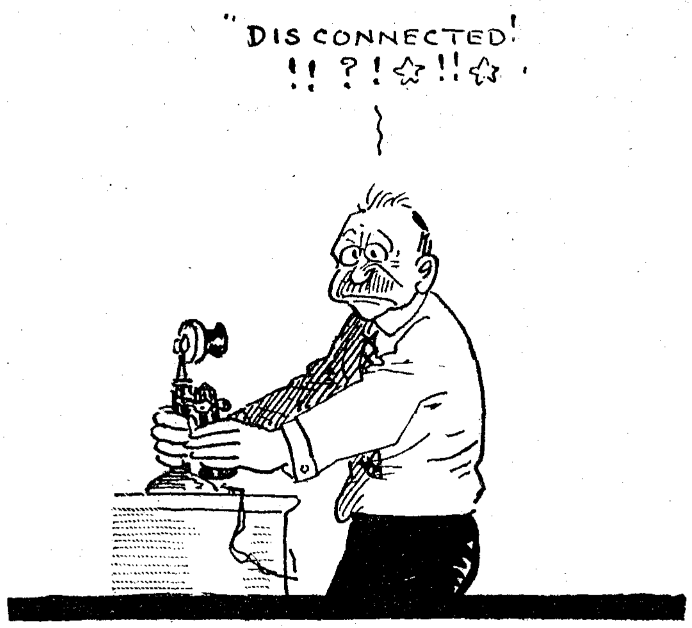
"In the larger cities, interruptions occur on the average six times in a thousand local conversations.

"On three of these an actual severing of connection has taken place.

"The other three are the result of some action at the calling or called station.

"The three cut-offs per thousand calls attributable to telephone operation are due to an accumulation of possibilities for failure inherent both in human effort and in extensive electrical plant.

"Calls in large cities involve two, and sometimes three, operators. There are either three or four points of contact where the connection may be severed purely through an operator's mistake.



© From "OH, MAN!" By Clare Briggs. V. P. Volland Company, Publishers

"Calls passing through a private switchboard may have seven or more vulnerable points.

"With any extensive electrical plant involving cords, lamps, coils, relays, soldered connections and other contacts, there are always possibilities for trouble to creep in. A conversation within a large city is held over physical plant which includes about 15 movable contacts, some 400 soldered or mechanically secured connections, and 50 other contacts where temporary trouble might develop. When the connection passes through private switchboards, about 200 more contacts are added to the line.

"Cut-offs from dial telephones occur less frequently, altho chances for mistakes at private switchboards and at subscribers' instruments are still present.

"In smaller cities where there is only one telephone office, telephone conversations are less likely to be interrupted, since only one operator is involved in completing calls, and there is considerable less equipment than in the larger places.

"Long-distance connections, on the other hand, pass through more equipment and involve more operators, and cut-offs average somewhat higher, about ten calls in a thousand.

"In a long-distance cable connection from New York to Chicago, there are about 1,500 relay or key contacts and 9,000 other fixt contacts of different kinds, in addition to some 40,000 soldered connections in the toll line itself. All long-distance calls are subject to more physical hazard than local calls."

Prevention of cut-offs, we are assured, has received careful attention by the telephone organization. Equipment has been designed to throw every practical safeguard against the accidental taking down of talking connections. Operating methods have been worked out to reduce the likelihood of mistakes. Cords and lamps on switchboards are colored so that operators can identify connections. All central-office equipments are given rigid tests frequently. Toll lines and toll equipments which contain complicated apparatus are subject to frequent inspection and constant supervision. Mr. Waterson goes on:

"Occurrences at subscribers' stations or private boards fall into two general classifications—those which really break down the connection and those which give that impression. Private-exchange operators disconnect by mistake in the same way that company operators occasionally do.

"In the other group are cases where the private-exchange operator fails to follow up calls to extensions slow in answering, and fails to advise the calling party of conditions, with the resulting impression of cut-off on his part. The same impression may be given when a particular person has been called to the telephone, but is slow to respond, and this may occur at single-line stations as well as at private boards.

"Sometimes one party or the other leaves the telephone to look up information, and is slow to return, and the impression of cut-off is given to the party waiting.

"If a cut-off does occur, the quickest way to get the connection reestablished, is for the called user to hang up his receiver and allow the calling user to order the connection restored."

Next we come to the irritating cases of "wrong number." Thus:

"In a large city, about twenty-three calls out of a thousand result in a wrong number. Thirteen are calls on which the telephone company is partly or wholly at fault; ten are calls on which the number given by the person calling was not the number he wanted.

"In some cases, the number has been passed clearly to the operator, but a mistake has been made by that operator, or by another operator involved, in completing the connection. In other cases, the number may not have been clearly passed to the operator, due, perhaps, to faulty articulation or to failure to speak into the mouthpiece of the telephone.

"The telephone company is wholly responsible for six wrong numbers in a thousand calls resulting from a misunderstanding between operators. In order to reduce these errors to a minimum, each operator receives training in voice work before she is permitted to handle calls. Because of the similarity in sound between some of the ten digits, the operators are taught to pronounce each figure in such a way as to minimize confusion.

"Perhaps the best-known example of this is the pronunciation of the figure '3' as 'th-r-ee,' the letter 'r' being slightly rolled. It will also be noted that the figure '4' is pronounced 'fo-wer,' the figure '5' as 'fi-iv,' and so on. Since 1920 the wrong numbers for which the telephone company is responsible have decreased from twenty-six to thirteen per thousand calls. A very large part of the gain has been due to more accurate service between operators."

Then, too, it appears that on ten calls out of a thousand the number requested by the person making the call is not the number that he really wants:

"This is usually caused by calling from memory when one is not really sure of the number desired, by calling from an old list of numbers, or similar causes. The service is made to appear somewhat worse when the person who makes the mistake fails to apologize for it on receiving an answer, and charges the mistake to the operator.

"While the wrong numbers chargeable to the telephone company have decreased, the wrong numbers requested by the person making the call have stood at ten out of a thousand calls, or now nearly half of the total wrong numbers."

The newspapers too have conducted a Poll !

In a nation-wide poll impartially conducted by 109 of the country's leading newspapers, the following question was asked:

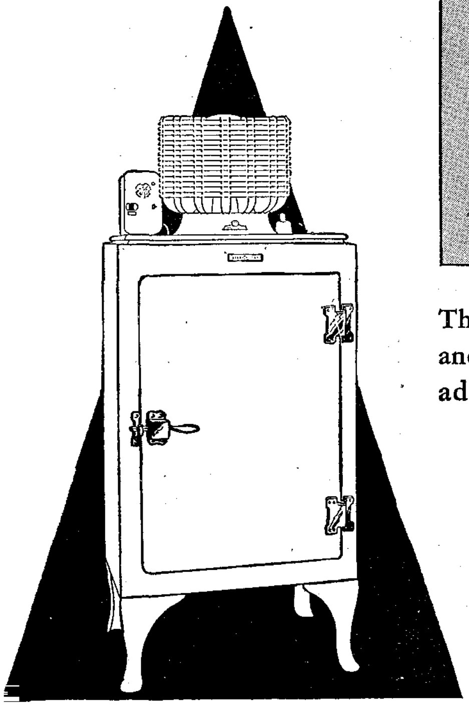
"If you were buying an electric refrigerator, what make would you prefer to own?"

Here is the tabulation of the answers received:

General Electric Refrigerator	52.2%
No. 2	34.7%
No. 3	8.4%
No. 4	1.7%
No. 5	1.4%
Miscellaneous	1.6%

The General Electric Refrigerator received more votes than all other makes combined. And little wonder!

Of the hundreds of thousands of owners *of* GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS *not* 1 has paid a cent for SERVICE



Think of this record when you buy. Prices are now as low as $205 at the factory, and most people buy on our easy time payment plan. For an illustrated booklet address Section D-5B, Electric Refrigeration Department, General Electric Company, Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR

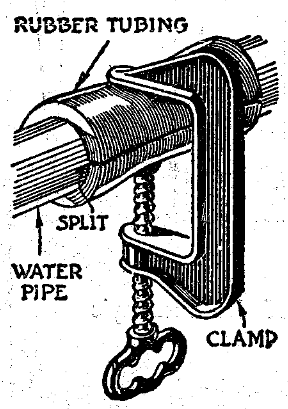
Join us in the General Electric Hour, broadcast every Saturday evening on a nation-wide N. B. C. network

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—XIV

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES: MENDING LEAKS

TO MOST OF US the plumbing in our homes is like our teeth—we do not realize that we have them until something goes wrong. Even the handy man rarely will attempt plumbing repairs, because he thinks that plumbing work is difficult and mysterious.

This is not so, says Arthur Wakeling, home-workship editor of *Popular Science Monthly*, in "Fix It Yourself" (Popular Science Publishing Company, New York). Nearly any man, we are assured, with common tools and without special mechanical skill, can do plumbing repair jobs, such as mending leaks. We read:



TEMPORARY PIPE REPAIR

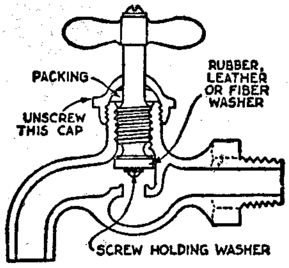
"The first thing is to turn off the water. In many modern homes a shut-off valve will be found beside the water-meter. If there is none in the house, the supply may be turned off at the curb-box, usually near the street curb at the front of the house. If the position of this box is not known, often it may be located with an ordinary compass.

"First find the place in the cellar where the pipe enters; then, following the line of this pipe, and holding the compass as close to the ground as possible, walk slowly to the curb. As you approach the iron curb-box, the needle will be deflected, and it is then a simple matter to uncover the box and shut off the water with a key.

"Leaks at pipe joints—where the pipe screws into couplings, unions, and other fittings—are due to strains or worn threads. Unscrew the joint and smear a little thick paint on the thread inserted in the joint.

"If this should not stop the leak, clean the thread of the pipe with a strong lye solution so that it is absolutely free from oil or grease. Remove the solution with clean water and coat the thread with a low-melting-point paste solder, and heat with a flame until the solder has melted and formed a coating over the threads, but do not let it fill them up.

"Litharge mixed with boiled linseed oil forms a thick pasty pipe-thread 'dope' that can be depended upon.



COMPRESSION FAUCET

Showing washer and packing.

"If leaks are due to rusting or freezing, shut off the water and close the rupture or hole as much as possible by peening it with a ball-peen hammer. Coat the hole or fissure with a thin layer of iron cement. Then wrap the affected part of the pipe very firmly with splicing compound tape, such as is used by electricians. Over this wrap tightly a layer of friction tape.

"If iron cement or tape is not available, the leak may be temporarily repaired by cutting a piece about 2½ inches long from an ordinary hose, slitting it down the center, and slipping it over the pipe. Fasten it in place over the leak with a C-clamp or other clamping device. If not available, an ordinary strap hinge and a large carriage bolt and nut make a very effective clamp.

"When a hot-water storage tank develops a leak, most householders consider it beyond repair. But a small leak can be stopt easily by driving a tapered plug of white pine or walnut into the hole. The plug should have a very gradual taper with the entering end almost as sharp as a needle. It is driven in with a hammer after it has first been soaked in water. The projecting end is cut off within half an inch from the tank surface.

"Where the hole in the tank is ¼ inch in diameter or larger, use a stove bolt 2 inches or more in length, a nut, a rubber washer, and two iron washers. Split one of the iron washers with a cold chisel in such a way that it resembles a lock washer. Slip the head of the bolt through the hole in the tank. Now place the split washer over the bolt and slide the washer against the boiler. Holding the bolt end firmly in one hand, screw the washer in through the hole with the other.

"Once the washer is inside the tank, the head of the bolt can not be pulled out. All that is necessary, then, is to put the rubber and iron washers on the protruding bolt, and screw the nut tight.

"Faucets and other valves that leak because their washers have become worn waste an almost unbelievably large quantity of water. Two leaking hot-water faucets will cost the householder at least a dollar a year in gas alone—enough to pay for fifty good washers.

"Common water-faucets found in the home may be one of two types—compression or Fuller. The first type makes use of the screw threads for pressure in closing, while the second depends on the leverage of the handle and the attached rods.

"If a faucet leaks when it is closed tightly, the trouble is with the rubber (or fiber) washer in the main passage. This washer should be replaced immediately.

"The other type of leak allows the water to spurt out around the valve stem while the water is turned on. It is seldom that such a leak can not be stopt by tightening the cap or packing nut.

"To repair a compression faucet, shut off the water; then open the faucet and let the water drain out. Loosen the cap (packing nut) with a wrench. Unscrew the valve stem by turning the handle to the left until it is removed entirely. Now loosen the screw holding the disk washer.

"If the head of the screw has corroded to such an extent that it breaks, cut out the washer first and turn the screw with a pair of pliers. Fasten a new washer in the recess from which the old one has been removed, trimming it to fit, if necessary. A hard washer is preferred for hot water and a soft one for cold. Examine the seat for the washer and make sure that it has not become rough where the washer was worn away. If it has, it should be smoothed. This often can be done with a screwdriver or the square end of a narrow, flat file. Some faucets have seats that can be replaced with new ones.

"If a Fuller faucet drips or leaks continually, the rubber ball is badly worn. The ball may be replaced by taking the faucet apart between the body and the spud. Replace the old rubber ball with a new one, making sure that the small taper of the ball faces the faucet. Before screwing the body to the spud, turn the faucet handle so that the ball hugs the seat.

"A rattling Fuller faucet is an indication that the packing around the stem is worn. Remove the handle and unscrew the packing nut. Then remove the brass or lead ring. Replace the old packing with candle wicking or heavy, soft string soaked in candle grease or heavy oil. This done, replace the metal ring, nut, and handle."

SLENDERIZING SUGAR FROM COTTONSEED—One and a half million tons of waste cotton seed hull-bran may find a use in making xylose, a non-fattening sugar, it is announced by the American Chemical Society, making public the results of research by Dr. W. T. Schreiber and associates at the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

The semicommercial production of this new sugar has been accomplished in a plant at Anniston, Alabama. Says the Chemical Society, in a recent press bulletin:

"About two years ago, the Bureau of Standards was authorized by Congress to investigate and to develop uses for so-called waste products from the land.

"Following laboratory research on many of these products at Washington, the experimental semicommercial plant for the production of xylose from cottonseed hull-bran was established as a cooperative project of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Alabama, the Swann Corporation of Birmingham, and the Bureau of Standards.

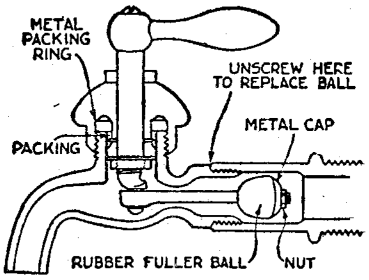
"Xylose is a five-carbon sugar.

"It is not new to the scientific world, altho until recently it sold at the exorbitant price of $100 per pound.

"This was true despite the fact that xylan, the condensation product from which it is obtained, has been obtained from innumerable plant materials.

"It has been found in various grains, straws, gums, woods, parts of the corn plant, and other plant substances.

"Cottonseed hulls are collected at the cotton-oil mills. A few mills remove the fuzz, for use in making rayon and paper. Yet the market for hull-bran is exceedingly limited.



FULLER FAUCET

And ball which can be replaced.

"The process now available will produce this five-carbon sugar, a product whose potentialities are still to be fathomed from a vast annual supply of a very cheap raw material."

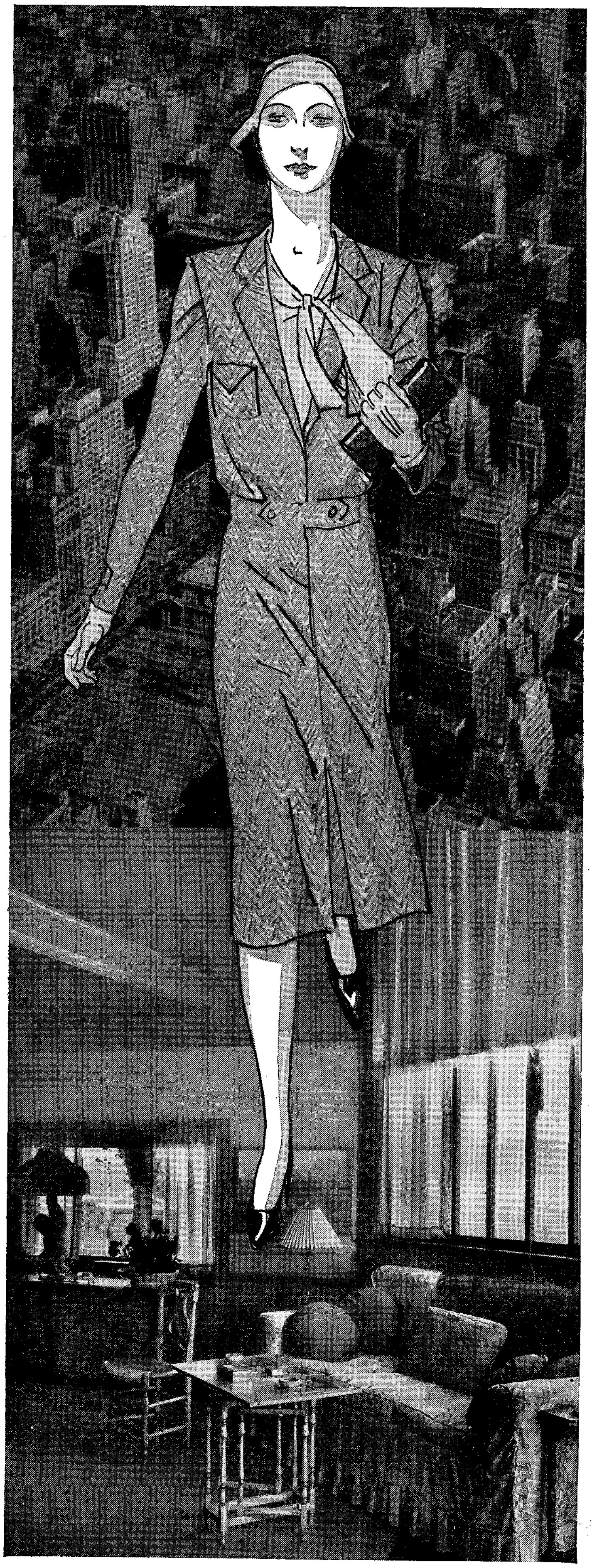
DAUGHTERS OF BUSINESS

SHE WHO in Colonial days spun yarn, wove linsey-woolsey, dyed lamb's wool red with madder . . . what did she know of business? Markets were the nearest country store. Quality was what some one said of something for sale. Styles were what letters from far away drifted in to tell. She would have been appalled in her Puritan conscience had she foreseen her 1930 sisters going daily to work in the world — and bringing home ideas of markets, qualities, styles, to influence home-buying.

Today's daughters of business know business principles. They work by business standards. They know that business success, like personal success, is built on the reputation of doing things well.

Advertising that courts their interest doubly courts their aid. There are eight million of them—these daughters of business. Enough to have made cotton stockings obsolete. Enough to have made silk underwear standard for the whole feminine world. Enough to have helped cosmetics manufacturers do a business of $350,000,000 last year. They are more than a market for merchandise they ike. They are a vital kind of advertising for it. n personal appointments, home appointments — heir example and counsel are authoritative to hose who venture forth less often, and to only an occasional store.

Naturally, they champion advertised goods — goods backed by the integrity they have come to know. They read advertisements. They pass shop windows daily where advertised goods challenge heir eyes. They talk with business people who use he sponsored goods. They keep informed, progressive, as part of their business assets. . . . And t is to be remembered that women buy eighty per cent of the merchandise sold.



N. W. AYER & SON, INC.

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA
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SAVAGE EYES

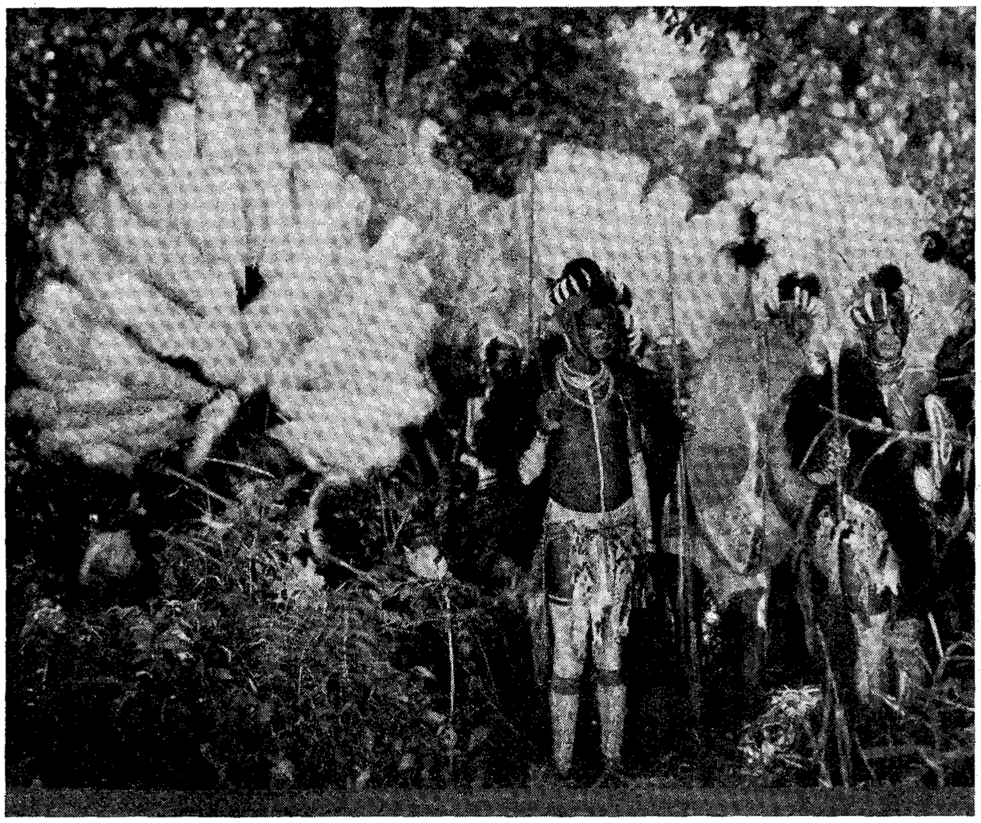
DOES PRIMITIVE OR SAVAGE MAN have better eyesight than his civilized brother?

Not if we are to regard as typical certain tests recently made on native Africans in Hollywood, California.

These tests, described by Ransome Sutton in the Sunday Magazine of the Los Angeles *Times*, were made by Dr. Herbert Marshutz on members of the Wakamba and Masai tribes, brought over by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to complete scenes for the Trader Horn motion-picture. We read:

"In them he expected to find ideal orbs, unstrained by the lamplight and books and headaching requirements of white civilization.

"For here were fine specimens of black manhood from the wilds, heroic hunters and fighters, who had never strained their eyes over printing, microscopes, test-tubes, or machines which trim steel down to the thousandths of an inch.



Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

"NOT ONE PERFECT EYE AMONG THEM"

A really perfect eye, in civilization or jungle, "is as rare as a purple elephant."

"Have our eyes weakened since we became eye-minded, or are eye troubles natural to mankind, whether savage or cultured?

"This is the question Dr. Marshutz had in mind when he made the comparison. It is perhaps needless to say that retinoscopy—the most modern light-ray method of measuring eyes—and all the devices known to optometry were utilized in the examination, with surprizing results.

"'The savages took the examination nicely,' Dr. Marshutz explained, 'probably because the interpreter made them believe they were undergoing a government inspection. One acted bored; the others grinned.

"'Imagine my surprize when these jungle eyes revealed the identical defects found in civilized eyes, such as far-sightedness and astigmatism.

"'Not one perfect eye among them.

"'But the eyes with which I compared them were likewise far from perfect. For a really perfect eye, even among children, is as rare as a purple elephant.

"'Certainly, eye troubles go back as far as the beginning of written history, and no telling how far beyond. And what we have learned from history is confirmed by the eyes of these Africans. Malformations in the eyes are not caused by the refining requirements of cultured society—not the price we are paying for progress.'

"The fact that more glasses are worn now than ever before does not signify that eyes are growing weaker. It means that science has found a way to correct inborn defects and strengthen human vision. Jungle eyes apparently need glasses for the same reason that ours do."

PARALYSIS FROM ADULTERATED GINGER

MYSTERIOUS CASES OF PARALYSIS have been traced to Jamaica ginger, apparently adulterated, as bottles obtained directly from the makers contained nothing deleterious.

What the injurious substance is has not yet been ascertained, as no specimens of the mixture actually used were obtainable. Says *Science News-Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington):

"Investigation into the nature of a poisonous substance i Jamaica ginger which caused paralysis outbreaks in Tennessee Oklahoma, Kentucky, and other States, has been hampered b the absence of any samples of the beverage that was actuall drunk by any of the patients, health authorities have explained

"Peripheral polyneuritis is th scientific name for the disease, whic has just been diagnosed clinically b local physicians and officers of th Tennessee State Health Departmen in cooperation with Dr. Hugh J Morgan, associate professor of medicine at Vanderbilt University a Nashville.

"The paralysis is due to a poiso which has affected certain sets o nerves.

"Just what the poisonous agent i has not yet been determined.

"Professor Morgan believes th disease may have resulted from th effects of two or more poisonou substances in alcohol, fortified by heavy metal dye or volatile substance The chances for recovery from th condition are good, but it will be matter of months before the patien are well again.

"Study of 119 cases showed tha *four-fifths of them were from twent to forty-five years old, none bein under fifteen. All but nine admitte* the use of alcohol, either Jamaic ginger or some other form. Over fou fifths of the cases were in men or boy

"The drink was sold in small bottl containing from 60 to 80 per cen alcohol.

"The rest was Jamaica ginger.

"Prohibition officials allowed th to be manufactured and sold, thinking that the larger amount of ging would make it impossible for any on to use it as a beverage. However, several hundred hardy drinke consumed it in large amounts.

"Some of the patients admitted having drunk as many fourteen or fifteen bottles of the stuff in a day or two. Becau of the small amount in each bottle, each was well drained, an official investigators have not been able to obtain any of t same beverage that was drunk. Their analyses have been ma on samples furnished by the manufacturer, which are suppos to be from the same lot as that causing the paralysis.

"In these samples, no metal, no alkaloid, no isopropyl-alcoh no denaturant of any sort has been detected. The supposition that either the samples examined were from a different l than those drunk by the paralytics, or the stuff was adulterat by a bootlegger. In Kentucky, near Berea and Richmond, t stuff was sold by a man in a car who collected cash paymen for every bottle sold, it is reported.

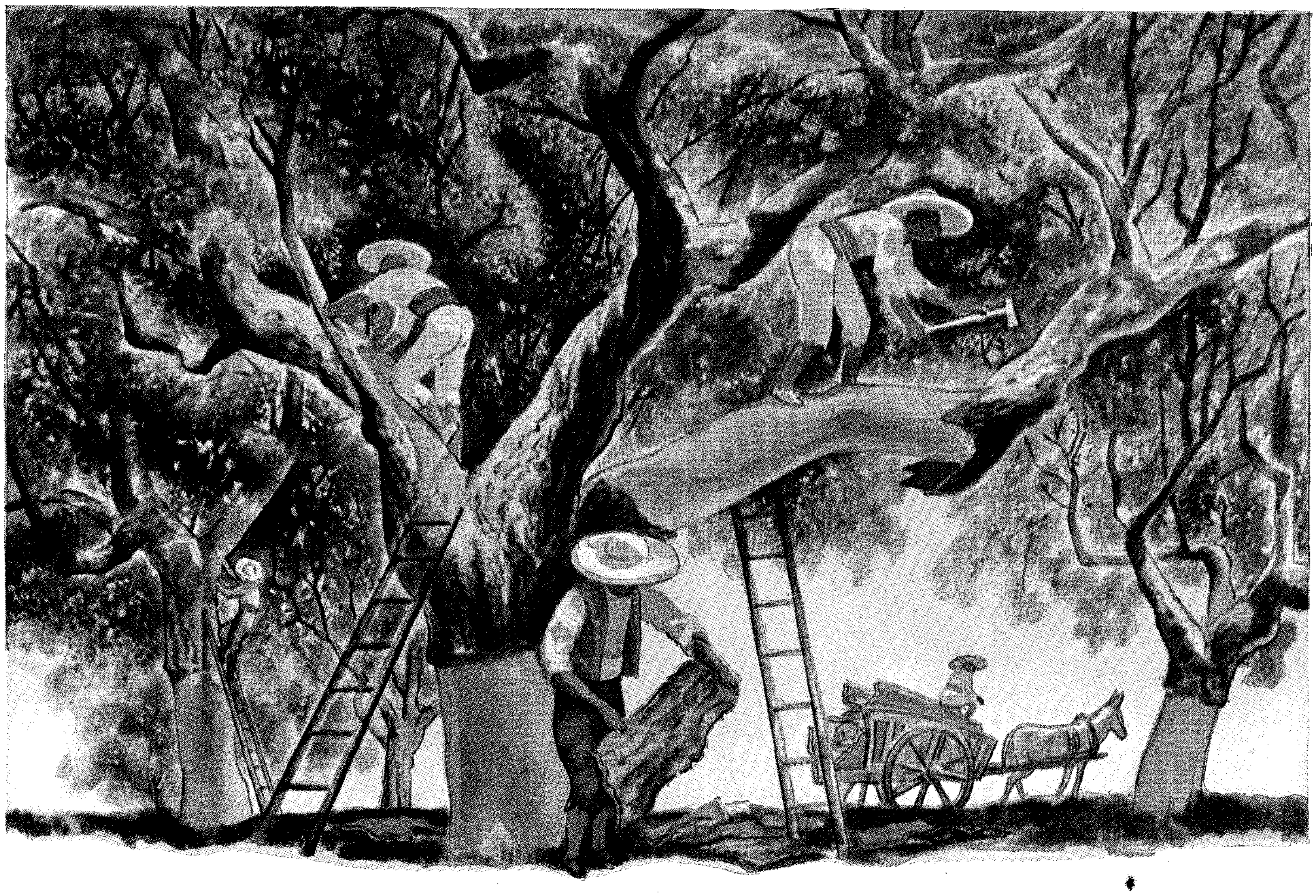
"This strengthens the bootlegger theory.

"The fact that many of the paralytics are people of so prominence in their own communities has also hampered t official investigations. There is a natural reluctance to adm the drinking, and officials feel that probably some details a being withheld. While 119 cases have been investigated Tennessee, official estimates place the number affected in th State at 400 or 500.

"The paralysis set in as long as a week or even three four weeks after the suspected beverage had been consume Some patients also complained of stomach and intestinal upse

"The paralysis affects the legs, chiefly, so that walking is e tremely difficult, or even impossible. However, there is sensati and a pin-prick or touch of a hand on the paralyzed leg is felt.

"Some patients have had paralysis of the fingers, enough give difficulty in buttoning their shirts or handling small object



IT DOESN'T HURT A BIT

the bark grows right back on again

THE men in this picture are cutting, or stripping, the outer bark from a cork tree growing in the high lands somewhere near the Mediterranean Sea. Does that kill the tree? No. For when the cork oak tree is mature, it is stripped every eight to ten years, yet keeps right on thriving through a long life.

After the bark or *cork* is stripped from the trees, it goes by carts or on burro back to sorting and preparing stations, where it is boiled and then baled for shipment to the factories which turn it into hundreds and hundreds of things that make our lives easier, or safer, or more pleasant. Armstrong's Cork, in some one of its many forms, plays an important part in almost every moment of the daily lives of every one of us.

Because cork resists the passage of heat, Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation protects our perishable food. Other qualities of this unique natural material are reasons why Armstrong's Cork Gaskets are used to seal gasoline, oil and water in automobiles, tractors, trucks, and other machinery. As it is resilient, moisture-resistant, and always presents a gripping surface, cork is the ideal stopper for bottles. These and other qualities make cork an important part of countless processes and products. The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the music we hear, the movies we see, the way we travel—all these depend to some extent on cork.

The Armstrong Cork Company, with ten thousand employees at home and abroad, plays an important part in the cork industry, from the stripping of the trees to the manufacture of finished cork products. For free booklet, "Cork," write to the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Armstrong's
CORK

* * *

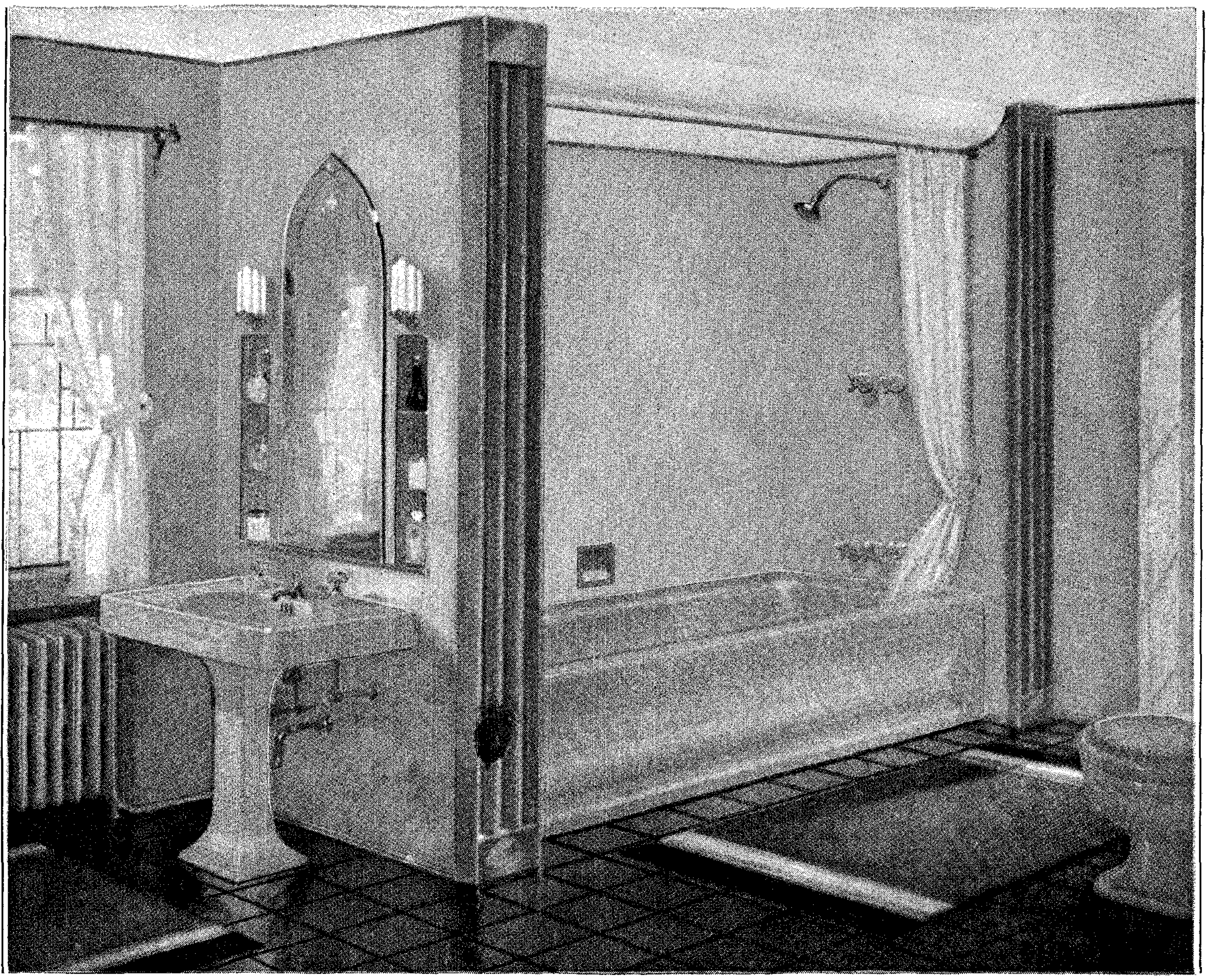
Makers of Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation, Cork Pipe Covering and Insulating Brick, Armstrong's Machinery Isolation to reduce vibration, Corkoustic to absorb sound, Armstrong's Bottle Corks and Crown Bottle Caps, Armstrong's Cork Gaskets and Mechanical Specialties, and cork products of all kinds. *Also makers of Armstrong's Linoleum Floors and Armstrong's Quaker Rugs.*

Hear the Armstrong Quakers on the air every Friday night, 10 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Time, WJZ and coast-to-coast network.

Armstrong's
(A)
Identify Armstrong's Products by the Name and the Mark

Engineers, Manufacturers, Business Men:

You are seeking ways to improve your product, more efficient ways to produce it. You want to reduce its cost to the user. If in your products or processes you need a material other than metal, consider the properties of the many forms of Armstrong's Cork. With its microscopic air-cell structure, cork is buoyant, elastic, resilient, compressible, and sound-absorbent. It resists the passage of heat, moisture, and liquids. It presents a gripping frictional surface, and stands up in service without progressive deterioration. Our Industrial Service Section, with ample research facilities, will gladly study your problems with you. Address Industrial Service Section, *Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*



Modernize the plumbing—hold your tenants!

Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Landlord, that paint, varnish and wall paper, while they can keep a house or apartment looking attractive, cannot hide old-fashioned, unsightly plumbing fixtures?

The bathroom is no longer the neglected room of the home. It receives as much consideration as an interior as the other rooms. And a great change has come in the design and construction of plumbing fixtures. "Standard" Lavatories and Baths have a new beauty of line and proportion. Water closets are more hygienic. Kitchen sinks are so made that they can be placed under the window in the direct light.

And now all "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures are made not only in white but also in Ming Green, T'ang Red, Clair de Lune Blue, Royal Copenhagen Blue, St. Porchaire Brown, Ivoire de Medici, Orchid of Vincennes, Ionian Black and Rose du Barry.

Good tenants are well informed about this new trend in bathroom furnishing and decoration. They are no longer satisfied with mere utility.

Are your houses or apartments hard to keep rented because the plumbing fixtures are not all they should be? Have you thought of replacing them? And has the lack of ready cash deterred you from doing so? Then you should visit a "Standard" Showroom or write at once for the details of the "Standard" Time Payment Plan.

This easy financing plan will enable you, as it has many home owners, to install at once the modern "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures which will do much to maintain the value of your property and the income you derive from it. Use the convenient coupon.

"Standard"
PLUMBING FIXTURES

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh

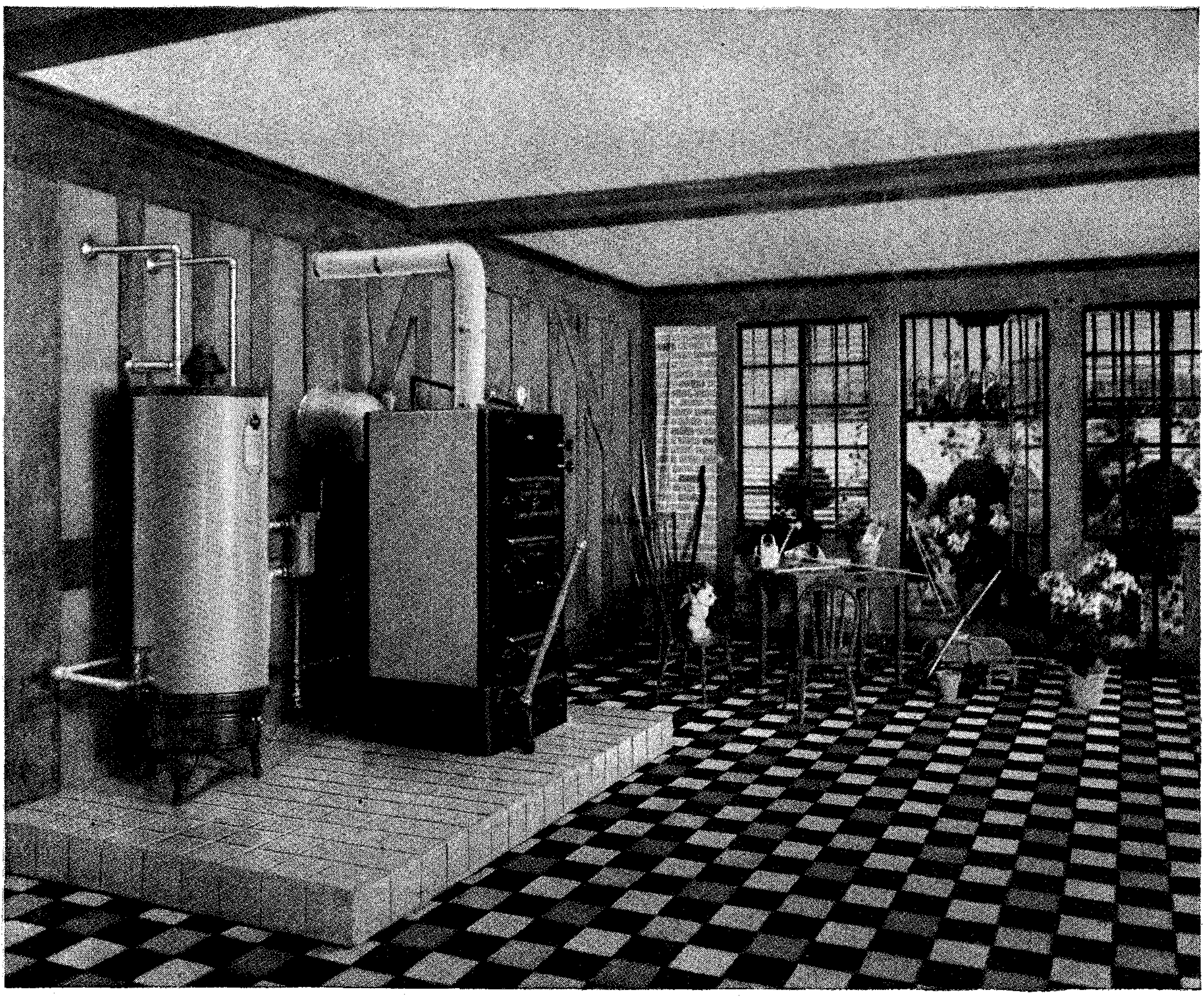
Please send me complete details of your Time Payment Plan and copy of the book, "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, with a list of "Standard" Showrooms.

My name is..

My address is..

....
L.D.5-17

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
106 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh — 18 East 45th Street, New York
Division of
AMERICAN RADIATOR & STANDARD SANITARY CORPORATION



Modernize your heating—this easy way!

You can have all the time you need to pay for a heating plant that makes summer a year-round proposition...a total cost that is relatively small—approximately $75 per radiator, including boiler, and completely installed—paying a little down and a little monthly...Our own Heating and Plumbing Finance Corporation will take care of your requirements.

American Radiator Heating is not a novelty for keeping warm, it is a necessity for keeping well...it is a custodian of family health, a caretaker of property values and a contribution to the beauty of home.

The Ideal Redflash Boiler, as illustrated above, puts even the basement on a social footing . . . The picture is a cellar and the cellar is a picture...showing what happens, even in the basement, when you modernize with American Radiator Heating.

And now is the time to take care of the installation. Remember last winter's resolution, and do not shiver through another winter with cold, drafty rooms. Call in a reliable heating dealer for an estimate and mail the coupon for descriptive literature. No obligation whatever.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
40 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK
Division of
AMERICAN RADIATOR & STANDARD SANITARY CORPORATION

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS BOILERS

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
40-42 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Please send me catalog on Ideal Heating. The fuel I plan to use is Coal ☐ Coke ☐ Oil ☐ Gas ☐. Also send me particulars of your Time Payment Plan.

My name is..

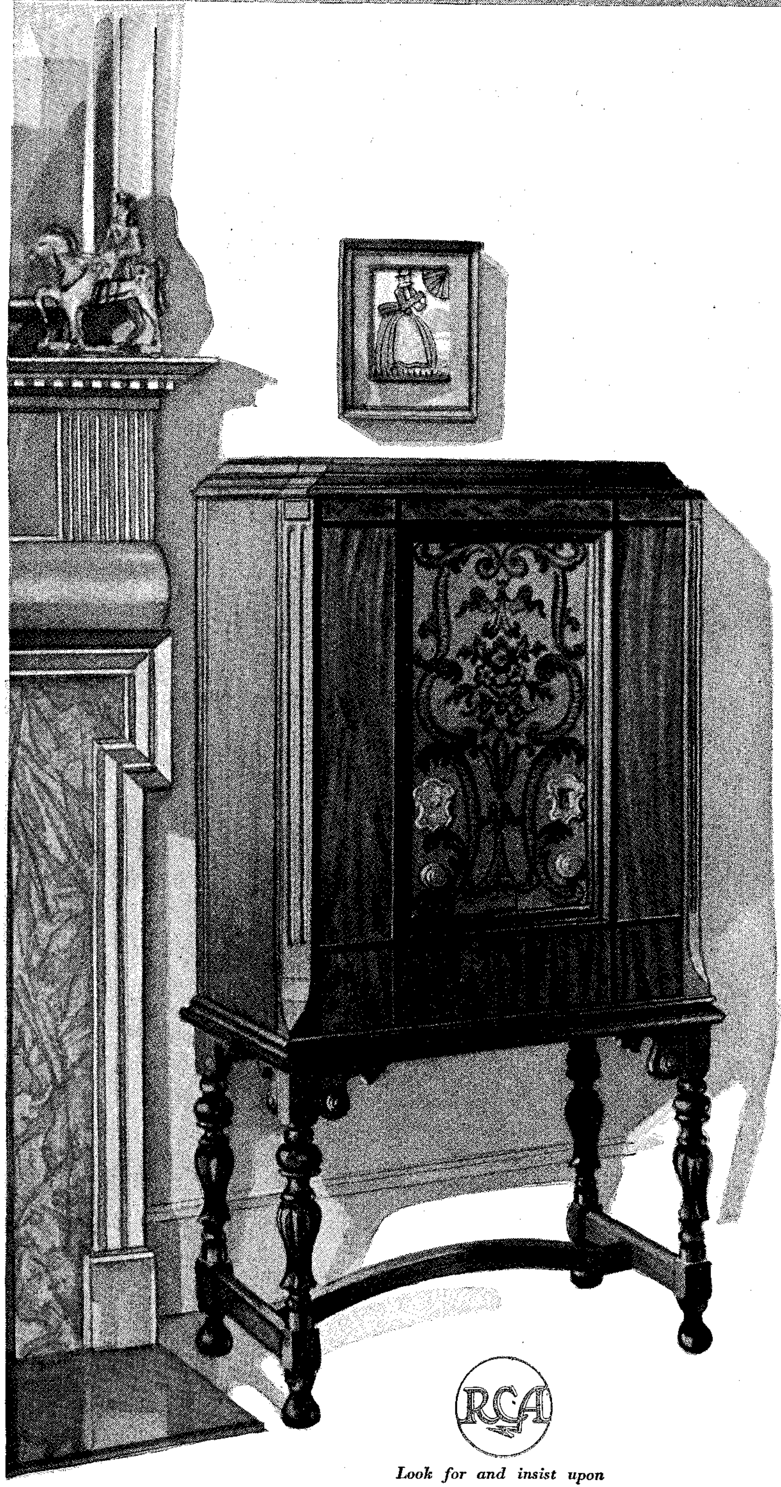
My address is..

City..............................State..................................
L. D. 5-17

Radiola

SUPER·HETERODYNE

THE INSTRUMENT YOU WILL *ALWAYS* BE PROUD TO OWN



Full command of the air! Sensitivity that reaches out to far distant stations! Selectivity that pulls them in with hairline precision. Superb tone fidelity. That's Radiola Super-Heterodyne performance . . . the marvel of a circuit that is recognized as the highest achievement in Radio!

And now you can own one of these incomparable instruments at a phenomenally low price...in models that will harmonize with any modern home interior . . . models that range from a compact table model to the sumptuous Radiola Super-Heterodyne and Phonograph combination!

Radiola Super-Heterodyne is the only radio instrument that meets every broadcast requirement. That's why this year's finest radio sets are built on the Super-Heterodyne principle. The Radiola Super-Heterodyne you buy will bring you the utmost of Radio pleasure this year...and for many years to come! Visit your Radiola Dealer today...see and hear these superb instruments...to compare is to want one! Remember...easy payments and liberal allowance on your old set! Radiola Division, RCA Victor Company, Inc.

* * *

RCA RADIOLA 60 . . . *Super-Heterodyne, table model*
RCA RADIOLA 66 . . . *Super-Heterodyne with Electro-Dynamic Reproducer in cabinet (Illustrated)*
RCA RADIOLA 67 . . . *Special combination of the Radiola Super-Heterodyne, Electro-Dynamic Reproducer and Phonograph for electrical reproduction of records*

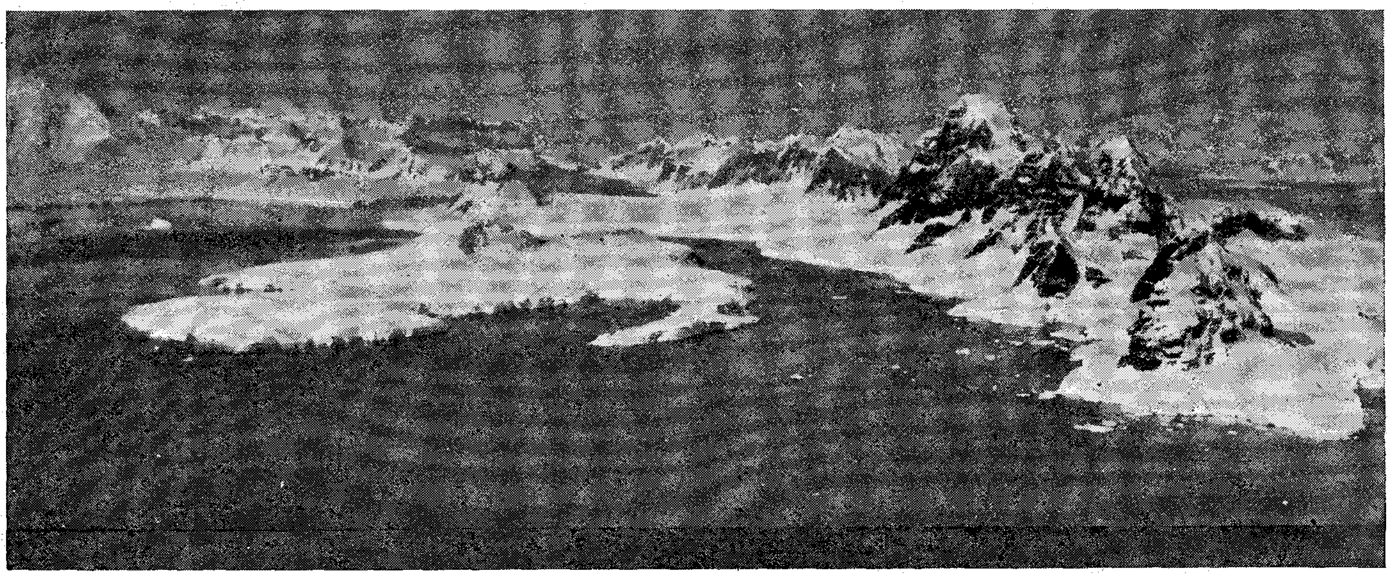
Look for and insist upon the famous RCA *trade-mark*

Copyrighted 1930
RCA *Victor Co., Inc.*

RCA RADIOLA

TUNE IN—THE RCA HOUR, EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT, OVER A COAST-TO-COAST NETWORK OF THE N. B. C.

MOTORING AND AVIATION



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SNOW-CLAD SENTINELS GUARDING THE SILENCE—WEINKE ISLAND, LEFT, AT NEUMEYER CHANNEL

THE PERILS THAT FACE ANTARCTIC AVIATORS

"LIKE A HUNTED KANGAROO," the plane sprang from wave to wave.

The pounding of the pontoons on the water "sounded like artillery fire."

It was "an almost hopeless chance from the start. The seaplane rocked and rolled in the water. With the engine running, it bucked on the sea like a thing run wild."

Thus, two days after last Christmas, the intrepid explorers battled with the elements far down in Antarctica, in the general vicinity of Adelaide Island.

Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, Commander of the Wilkins-Hearst Antarctic Expedition, describes this one of many adventures during his explorations last winter about the South Pole, in a series of articles, copyright, 1930, by the New York *American*, Inc., all rights of publication reserved throughout the world.

Perhaps the most vivid parts of Sir Hubert's articles are his graphic descriptions of the breath-taking dangers and the almost insuperable difficulties that beset the aviator in the Antarctic.

While the rest of us were skating, skiing, coasting, or snowballing, these intrepid men were often hovering between earth and sky, blinded by snow and sleet, driven by terrific gales, with storms above and rocks, ice, and water below. Yet they loved it, for adventure was in their blood, and any thought of exchanging their perils for the pleasures of our steam-heated civilization evidently never crossed their minds. In fact, the peril of death or the chance of landing on an icy waste or in the sea only gave a tang to it all.

Copyright by International Newsreel

ALL DREST UP AND SOME PLACE TO GO

Left to right, Porter, Cramer, Cheesman, and Sir Hubert on the *Scoresby.*

Sir Hubert's companions were Parker D. Cramer and Al Cheesman, pilots; Orval Porter, aviation engineer; and Vigo Holt, wireless operator.

The explorer's recital of the dangers and disappointments he met and conquered at the bottom of the world may make exploration there seem less glamourous. But at the same time it increases our respect for the courage and hardihood of the explorers who brave these perils. Such men as Sir Hubert, Admiral Byrd, Sir Douglas Mawson, and Riiser Larsen have been attacking Antarctica on all sides during the past winter.

But let us return to Sir Hubert, his aids, his plane, and the ship, the *William Scoresby*, which sheltered them, on December 27, last. We have already witnessed the take-off. Reading on:

Cheesman, at the controls, did his best to keep the machine on its course. Then, when in the most favorable position, he "gave her the gun."

In a few seconds the pontoon gear was so strained it would have been madness to continue the effort. As I was about to order a halt, Cheesman "cut the gun," and with difficulty we taxied to the small lee the iceberg afforded.

But we were reluctant to give up. Tightening the pontoons and reducing the load, we tried again, this time in the lee of the berg.

As we came into the wind, we almost turned turtle. Again the machine was banged about by the turbulent water.

It was no use trying in such conditions. We

Motor oil is made-not

a dozen oils of widely different

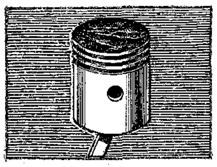
AS an experienced motorist, you know the importance of getting the best oil for your engine. But if you ask for an oil because it is made from a particular crude, can you be sure that it is the correct oil for *your engine?*

The crude oil base does not in itself determine the quality of a lubricating oil. A dozen oils of widely different character may come from the same crude oil.

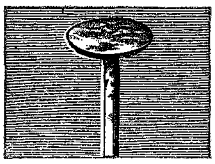
DEFICIENT OILS ARE COMMON

To make sure of quality in an oil, you need to know the refining skill and experience behind that oil. You need to know whether it contains ALL of the essential properties of an oil in correct proportions. If any properties are missing, or present in incorrect proportions, that oil is *deficient.*

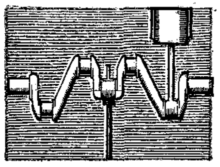
A DEFICIENT OIL MAY



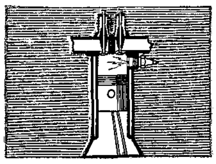
—pile up hard carbon deposits on cylinders, pistons and valves. You sacrifice power, and incur expense of over-frequent carbon removal.



—oxidize. This results in valves gumming and sticking — restraining the action of your engine. Your oil system also is apt to clog up.



—lack sufficient oily character to keep down wear in your engine. Your car grows old before its time, and your engine begins to loosen.



—lack heat resistance —"use-up" too quickly. With modern fast driving, to be efficient and economical, an oil must *last!*

WHY MOBILOIL IS A FULL-DUTY OIL

In Mobiloil all the properties needed for complete lubrication are present. And in the type of Mobiloil recommended for *your* engine, they are present in the correct proportions *for that engine.*

These are the essential properties:

Carbon Control—keeps hard carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders.

Heat Resistance—gives ability to last long under high temperatures of modern fast driving. Keeps down oil consumption.

Oily Character—protects precision metal surfaces from friction and wear. Keeps the first-year feel in your engine.

Oxidation Control—keeps valves from sticking and gumming. Keeps your oil system from clogging.

FULL-DUTY LUBRICATION REQUIRES DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOBILOIL

No *one* oil contains the essential properties in the correct proportion for *all* engines. The proportions must vary with each type of engine. That's why

DEALER:
This oil was made from good crude

found . . .

character can come from the same crude

there are different types of Mobiloil. The difference in these types of Mobiloil is more than a difference in "body," as is the case with most oils. It is a difference in the proportion of the essential properties as well.

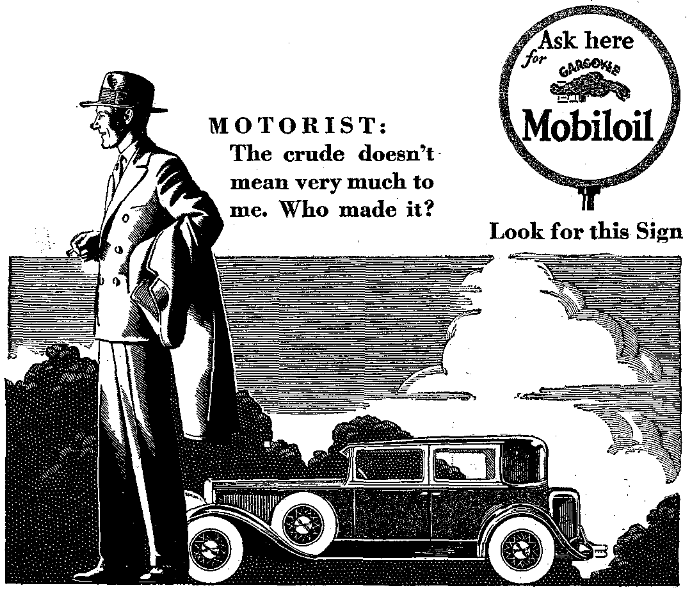
Your car of today was designed with greater precision than the cars of yesterday. Finer adjustments call for finer distinctions in lubrication. The Mobiloil technical staff is the most experienced in the lubricating oil world. Its members have thoroughly studied each type of engine and they *know* its lubrication requirements.

When you go to your Mobiloil dealer, ask him for the correct grade of Mobiloil as shown on the Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations at the right. With full-duty Mobiloil in your crankcase, your engine is safe.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

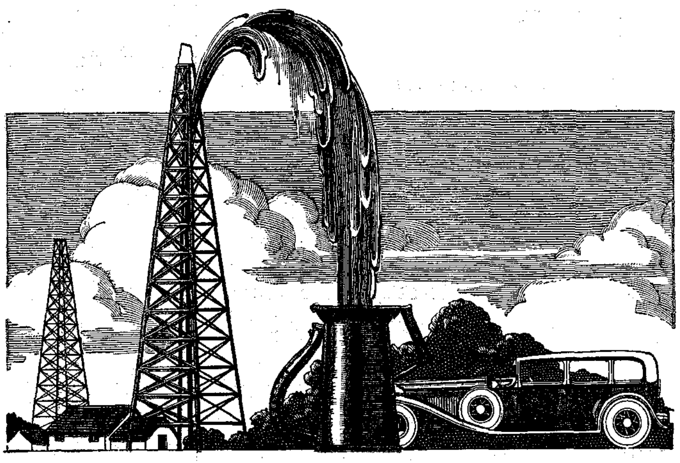
Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Mobiloil


Ask here for Gargoyle Mobiloil

MOTORIST: The crude doesn't mean very much to me. Who made it?

Look for this Sign



You cannot lubricate your car with crude!

Make this Chart your Guide

This abbreviated chart shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for most passenger cars. You will find the complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1930		1929		1928		1927	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-85	AF	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 6-66A, 6-80, 76	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 70, 77	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" *other models*	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant 614	AF	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Elcar 6-70, 75	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford Model A	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	....	....
" Model T	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Gardner 6-cyl. 136	AF	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Graham and Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....
Hudson	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
LaSalle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Marmon Big 8, 75, 8-79	BB	Arc.	....	....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" *other models*	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon 6-72	....	....	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" 8-80	....	....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....
" *other models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash Twin Ig. 8, 490, Adv.6, Sp.6, Twin Ig.6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Nash (*other models*)	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless 61, 81	....	....	AF	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" 60, 69, 80	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (*all models*)	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker Com'der 8	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" President 8	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Whippet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Windsor 6-69, 6-72, 6-75	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....

SPEAK TO YOUR OWN JOLLY LITTLE JOBBER

There is a middleman, or rather middlewoman, in your house who appears on no business chart.

Permit us to present her, your wife. Many of the things you use most often must first get her okay.

For example, women buy 84% of all the tooth paste sold.

Right and proper as this may be, there is still a chance that Ipana is the tooth paste for you—and that, under the present purchasing plan, you are not getting it.

The reasons for Ipana's great success are quickly listed below.

1 Ipana does more than clean the teeth. It tones and stimulates the gums.

2 If your tooth brush ever "shows pink", massage and Ipana will remedy the condition; for Ipana contains ziratol, a hemostatic and antiseptic used by dentists in treating gum disorders.

3 Ipana has a splendid taste. It gives an instant and lasting feeling of cleanliness!

●

Once you've used Ipana regularly, your teeth will be whiter, your gums firm, strong and healthy.

Hand the coupon to your wife.

To the Jolly Little Jobber:

In your power and wisdom you have selected, for the moment, a tooth paste other than the one that I prefer. Will you please try on my behalf, and have delivered to our bathroom shelf, one tube of

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

*Signed*________________

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

> had to await better weather. Late in the evening, the skies cleared. We steamed into the pack, seeking a small opening free from waves and swell. At last we found a comparatively smooth stretch, but it was strewn with fragments of ice.
>
> The pontoon gear was reset, and additional bracings were placed. We were likely to have much trouble with the ice. To touch even a small fragment when skimming along the surface at seventy miles an hour would have rent our pontoons.

There was no place where they could get a clear straight run. Cheesman "had to steer a zigzag course." This he did so cleverly, says the explorer, that "we managed to get in the air, but it was a hazardous undertaking." Continuing:

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AN ICE-WATER LANDING-FIELD AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WORLD

> Our position was directly north of Charcot Land. We headed south, seeking the three peaks Charcot had charted. There was no sign of land. Clouds and distance hid it.
>
> The water from which we had started was 1,300 fathoms deep. We flew over scattered pack for fifty miles. There was not a safe place to land anywhere.
>
> There were numerous icebergs at the edge of the pack, but few inside. Two castle-like bergs with a low flat one between them lay directly in our course and made a good landmark for our homeward journey.
>
> We were flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet, but in half an hour we had to descend to clear the first bank of clouds.
>
> In less than an hour we were flying at 500 feet under a heavy gray mass, and fog appeared in the distance.
>
> We knew that in clear weather both Alexander Island and Charcot Land would be well in sight.
>
> We soon came to the gray mass. This proved to be hard, dry, falling snow. It was impossible to get far through it.
>
> We were forced lower than 500 feet. Charcot Land we knew to be over 2,000 feet high—and at any moment we might find ourselves at the position in which it is charted. A sudden turn might lose us so much altitude that we would be in danger of crashing into any icebergs there might be in that vicinity.

It would have been foolhardy to go on, Sir Hubert assures us, as his account continues:

> Beneath us I could see faintly what appeared to be land—fast ice—ice without a crack in it. I asked Cheesman to turn, and as we swung I thought I caught a glimpse of the dark cliffs of Charcot Land looming dimly through the haze. Our turn had been only just in time.
>
> It was heartbreaking to reach the land we sought—with gas enough to take us 200 miles farther—and have to turn back. But there were other things to claim our attention.
>
> Could we find the *Scoresby?* It was our first long flight over Antarctic pack-ice far from land. Our course in and under the clouds had been confusing.
>
> Finally we reached the area of sunshine through which we had flown first. Then we were able to take observations and set our course for the ship.

Later, on December 29, the Wilkins party was able to make a flight in less savage weather. At this time considerable work was accomplished, chiefly over Charcot Land and in the vicinity of Alexander and E. de Rothschild Islands. It was even possible to take motion-pictures from the plane.

But again, late in January, more weather

FACTS OF LEADERSHIP

THIRTY years ago in a little shop in Akron I began to make tires. I put my name on them to certify that they were the best tires I knew how to make and that I was ready to back them up.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The little shop has grown to a great factory which employs fifteen thousand workmen. Every one of these workers is a part owner of the business—every one of them is a stockholder. They have backed the quality of their product with their savings.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

From Akron we have pressed out through the world. We have plants in Los Angeles, Boston, Fall River and New Bedford. We have plants in Canada and in England. We have a plant at Singapore—in the heart of the East Indies—so that we may buy the raw rubber where it is grown. We have offices and expert buyers in every important rubber growing center in the world.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

When the British Rubber Restriction Act sought to raise the price of rubber, Firestone fought it practically alone and unaided. And, in order that this country might never again have to beg its rubber from a foreign power, Firestone planted an outpost of American life in Liberia on the west coast of Africa — the Negro Republic founded by Americans in the days of President Monroe. There we have a million acres to insure that America may always have rubber at a fair price.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The first little shop could make a dozen tires a day. Today we can make eighty thousand a day. That is progress. We will not make a tire that is just a tire. Every tire must express all that we know about tires and its fitness for its use. That is why we have progressed.

Such is the spirit which has taken Firestone into absolute tire leadership. Such is the spirit which maintains the leadership. Never has the leadership faltered. The record of Firestone is the record of the march of improvement in the tire industry. For Firestone brought out for automobile use:

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

—The first straight side tire.

—The first rubber non-skid tread.

—The first commercial demountable rim.

—The first patented Gum-Dipping Process.

—The first balloon tire.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Each of these five inventions marked a new era in tire building. Together they made possible the safe and economical high speed motoring of today.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

An automobile is no better than its tires.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Firestone has:

—kept ahead of the tire makers.

—kept ahead for the automobile makers.

—kept ahead for car owners in safety, comfort and economy.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

That is leadership.

The ultimate test of leadership is performance.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

—Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires hold all the world's records on road and track for safety, mileage, speed and endurance.

—for ten consecutive years they have won the 500 mile Indianapolis Endurance Race.

—were on the winning cars in the Pike's Peak Race—where a slip meant death.

—were on the Studebaker car which on a board track in Atlantic City in 1928 went 30,000 miles in 26,326 minutes.

—were on the G.M.C. truck, carrying a two-ton load, that hung up the coast to coast endurance record.

—ran 71,351 miles on a Detroit taxicab, before the first tire was replaced.

—and for 10 years Firestone has sold more tires on a mileage cost basis to taxicab and bus lines than any other manufacturer and now equips the world's largest taxi fleet and world's longest bus line.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Such are the facts of Firestone leadership.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

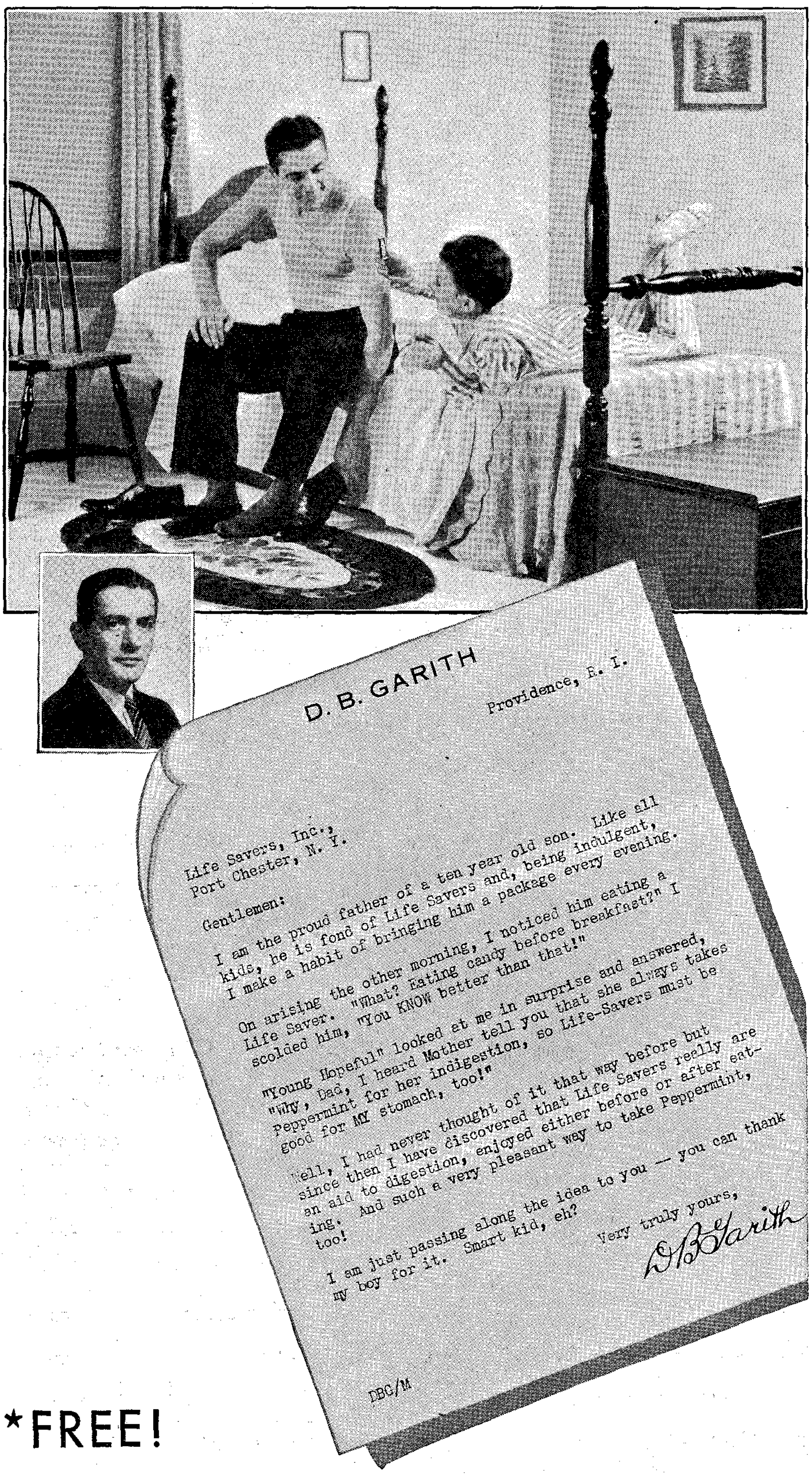
Each year we have learned more about tires. Each year we have put that added knowledge into our tires to give added values.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

And so we can say, with all the facts before us, that, while there are many good tires, the best is Firestone.

Harvey S. Firestone

AGAIN . . . YOUTH GIVES AGE AN IDEA*



D. B. GARITH

Providence, R. I.

Life Savers, Inc.,
Port Chester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am the proud father of a ten year old son. Like all kids, he is fond of Life Savers and, being indulgent, I make a habit of bringing him a package every evening.

On arising the other morning, I noticed him eating a Life Saver. "What? Eating candy before breakfast?" I scolded him, "You KNOW better than that!"

"Young Hopeful" looked at me in surprise and answered, "Why, Dad, I heard Mother tell you that she always takes Peppermint for her indigestion, so Life-Savers must be good for MY stomach, too!"

Well, I had never thought of it that way before but since then I have discovered that Life Savers really are an aid to digestion, enjoyed either before or after eating. And such a very pleasant way to take Peppermint, too!

I am just passing along the idea to you — you can thank my boy for it. Smart kid, eh?

Very truly yours,
D B Garith

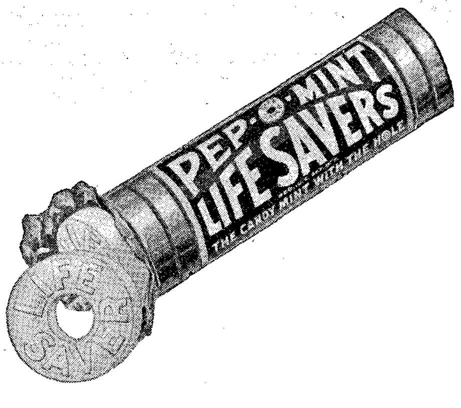
DBG/M

*FREE!

THIS interesting letter is similar to many which Life Savers, Inc., receives. For accepted letters such as this, Life Savers, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y. will send to the writers FREE a box of assorted Life Savers.

What have you discovered about Life Savers? When do you and your children enjoy them most? Don't you find that they help digestion, sweeten the breath, soothe the throat and are very delightful after smoking?

Why not write us your letter today?



MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

trouble developed to add danger to and hinder the constructive work. Sir Hubert describes it thus:

> With our Lockheed plane, the *Los Angeles*, fitted as a seaplane and lasht firmly to the deck of the *William Scoresby*, we rode before the angry seas. The *Scoresby* pitched and rolled. Most of the flying crew were badly under the weather, and seldom seen on deck.
>
> We saw no ice until reaching latitude 69 degrees, 20 minutes, longitude 90 west, a position about thirty miles south of Peter First Island.
>
> Even at the edge of the pack there was no improvement in the weather. We followed the edge, which ran between latitude 69, 20 and 69, 30, until reaching longitude 99, 50 west. Then we turned south into what appeared to be a small bight in the pack.
>
> The sky was covered with low clouds. South of us, over the pack-ice, snow-squall after snow-squall moved from east to west. But, hoping the weather to the south might clear, we prepared to launch the plane.
>
> We then found frequent changes in temperature had set up much condensation in the fuel tanks, and the water which had formed had frozen solid in the fuel lines. We had to remove the fuel system and heat it to melt the ice.
>
> By the time that work was done, the weather was almost calm. We put the machine overboard and made ready to fly south. By taxiing into a snow-squall coming in our direction, we managed to get into the air.
>
> We soon saw that the way to the south was barred; the snow-storms in that direction became thicker and thicker. Even when flying right down low over the ice, it was not possible to see far ahead.

It was "an extremely dangerous condition in which to fly, and no good service could be done by flying blind over the pack," we read. So:

> We swung back toward the edge of the pack. Then we discovered that the ice-edge, a little way west of where we had launched the plane, turned sharply south. We returned to the ship, hoisted the plane on board, and followed the edge.
>
> The calm spell lasted only an hour or so, and the wind rose again. We crept along the edge of the pack-ice until reaching latitude 70 degrees, 10 minutes south at longitude 100 degrees, 45 minutes west. At that point the pack turned northward again. We decided to wait there for better weather.
>
> Day after day we waited, rolling in the swell.
>
> Our wireless failed to penetrate the obstacles between us and Deception Island, and while it was possible for me to pick up the stations throughout the world and to hear broadcasting over the short wave, it was not possible for us to communicate with our base.
>
> At last the wind veered around and came from the south. This cleared the weather, but coming across the swell it knocked up such a choppy sea as to make a take-off extremely hazardous.
>
> At noon, on the first of February, the wind swung more to the west. Fearing

thick weather might set in, I decided to attempt a flight in spite of the choppy sea. Again we had trouble, due to condensation in the fuel lines. The pipes once more had to be removed, heated, and cleaned.

Shortly after noon, the plane was ready. Then, we read:

It was necessary to fly at about 500 feet. The drift caused by the southwest wind at that height was about fifteen degrees. This somewhat checked our forward speed.

Even at 500 feet we had to fly through wisps of cloud. No sign of the sun could be seen. The light conditions over the ice were the worst possible for navigation and flying.

The air was so rough that day that it was impossible to keep the machine on an even keel. This made it difficult to check our course with the speed and drift indicator.

When we had hove to with the ship beside the pack, we had thought we were at the foot of a bight, and that the main pack ran far to the north and west of us. But from the air we could see that it was only a narrow tongue that projected northward, and that the main trend of the pack was to the southwest.

The ice over which we passed was of such a character that a strong ship might have forced a way through. But beyond the floes were larger, and only slightly scattered.

Some were large enough for a landing-field. Under the low, cloudy surface, and to the experienced eye, they looked as if they were smooth enough for a landing on skis. But with the experience of eight Polar summers behind me, I could detect the slightly mottled surface, indicating wind-driven snow-banks stretching out behind the irregular rough blocks of ice. It was only the peculiar light conditions which made these floes appear to be smooth.

Not once have we observed in the Antarctic pack-ice any suitable landing-fields such as we saw frequently in the Arctic north of Alaska. But doubtless a skilful pilot could make a safe forced landing at some places, and, no doubt, the surface of the land-fast ice would serve for a satisfactory landing-field.

But enough of these troubles, lest the reader decide that Sir Hubert's second season in the Antarctic was only a futile struggle against bad luck. At the end of his articles in *The American*, he lists briefly the accomplishments of two seasons of work in the frozen south. We are told:

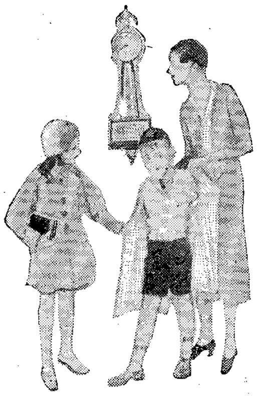
During our two seasons' work in the Antarctic we have made flights totaling more than 6,000 miles, discovered in all more than 1,500 miles of new coast-line, fourteen new islands (seven this year), two ice-filled channels, a long, wide strait, many new conspicuous mountain peaks and glaciers, and a new part of the Antarctic Continent.

These discoveries show that Graham Land and Charcot Land are a part of a great archipelago, apparently bordering the polar continent, but it is not yet proved that the low, sloping land we saw south of these islands is part of the main continent itself. It is possible that even this land may be a large island area.

However, our work has pushed the continental area seven degrees further south in that locality, or back as far as from New York to Charleston, St. Louis to New Orleans, or from Berlin to Genoa.

★

Do your clocks agree?



Electricity keeps each Telechron clock in your home or office as accurate as Telechron Master Clock in the power house!

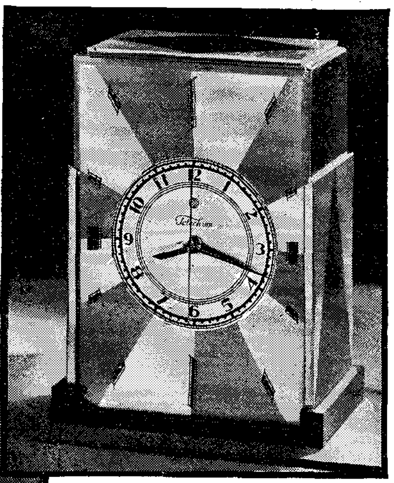
Look at the clocks in your home today and check the time they tell. If they all agree, it's a miracle! If they don't agree, it's dangerous. Present-day life is so exacting that you cannot afford to depend upon uncertain timepieces! ● But you *can* depend upon Telechrons! Once set correctly, Telechrons *always* agree with each other! Connected with convenient electric outlets, they translate alternating current into silent, trustworthy time. They owe their uncanny accuracy to the Telechron Master Clock in your power house. They never need to be wound, oiled or regulated. ● There are many types of Telechrons, styled and priced to please you. Charming banjos for the wall, graceful tambours for the mantels—models for desk or radio or dressing-table—some with dials illuminated by tiny Mazda lamps—some with alarms. Your dealer has them, of course. Prices range from $9.95 to $55.★ Warren Telechron Co., Ashland, Mass. In Canada, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.

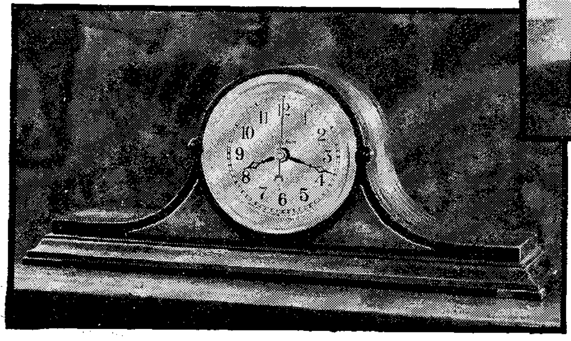
★*The Revere Clock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, produces grandfather's clocks and other distinguished examples of fine cabinetwork equipped with Telechron motors, priced from $40 to $1200.*

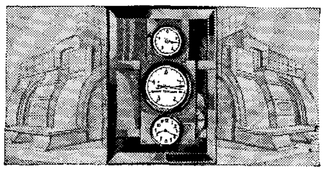
Right: Modernique. *Designed by Paul Frankl, foremost exponent of modern decorative art. Metal case, with brushed silver finish. Height 7¾". Price* **$50.**

Below: Beverly. *A popular model for the mantel. Mahogany case, with two-tone Spanish high-lighted finish. Three-inch silvered dial. Width 13⅛". Price* **$20.**

Lower right: *This is the Telechron Master Clock in your power house. Checked by radio with naval observatory time, it is used to govern the speed of giant generators so that they supply even impulses of alternating current to regulate the Telechron in your home. These are the only master clocks used by power companies to furnish regulated time to the public.*







★ Telechron
electric time-keepers

TRY to wear out a REO... and you've tackled a 100,000 mile job!

YOU CAN go over a Reo from radiator to tail-light—go over it with a fine-tooth comb—and you won't find a single, solitary shortcut.

You won't find a single part that Reo has slighted. For Reo isn't built to a price. Reo is built to a standard—and a mighty high one. Reo is good for 100,000 miles.

Long life? What else could you expect of a car in which every part is built to stand a strain 50% to 100% greater than it will ever undergo in actual use? And whenever an extra 10% to 25% can mean longer life, Reo always spends that money.

Take that matter of vibration. You know what vibration does to a car. It kills it. Reo has cut vibration to the bone. How? By perfect balance. Every major moving part—from the 7-bearing crankshaft down to the fan blades—is balanced with hair-trigger accuracy.

But don't take our word for all this. Look up the independent investigation of motor car life made a few years back. Based on government registrations, this study showed that Reo outlasts all other cars of American origin and manufacture—regardless of price!

And since that study was made, Reo has incorporated in the Reo Flying Cloud three important features that make it last even longer!

Take the Flying Cloud's motor. It has a chrome-nickel alloy cylinder block. That's the toughest stuff you can make a cylinder block of. It's tough enough to strip the teeth off a steel file. Wear? It's got seven times the endurance of the ordinary iron cylinder block!

The pistons of the Reo Flying Cloud are made of a new alloy—Lo-ex. Lo-ex means "low expansion." It expands so little under heat that the pistons can be fitted much more tightly in the cylinder. That gives less blow-by—more power. And Lo-ex is tough—so tough that it gives freedom from piston slap for at least twice

Springfield, Missouri

the distance possible with ordinary aluminum pistons.

. . . REO SILENT-SECOND TRANSMISSION—THE GREATEST AUTOMOTIVE IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE SELF-STARTER!

But the biggest improvement of all is the Reo Silent-Second Transmission. It cuts down engine speed. That means less wear and tear on every part of the motor. Translate that into everyday English and it means longer life.

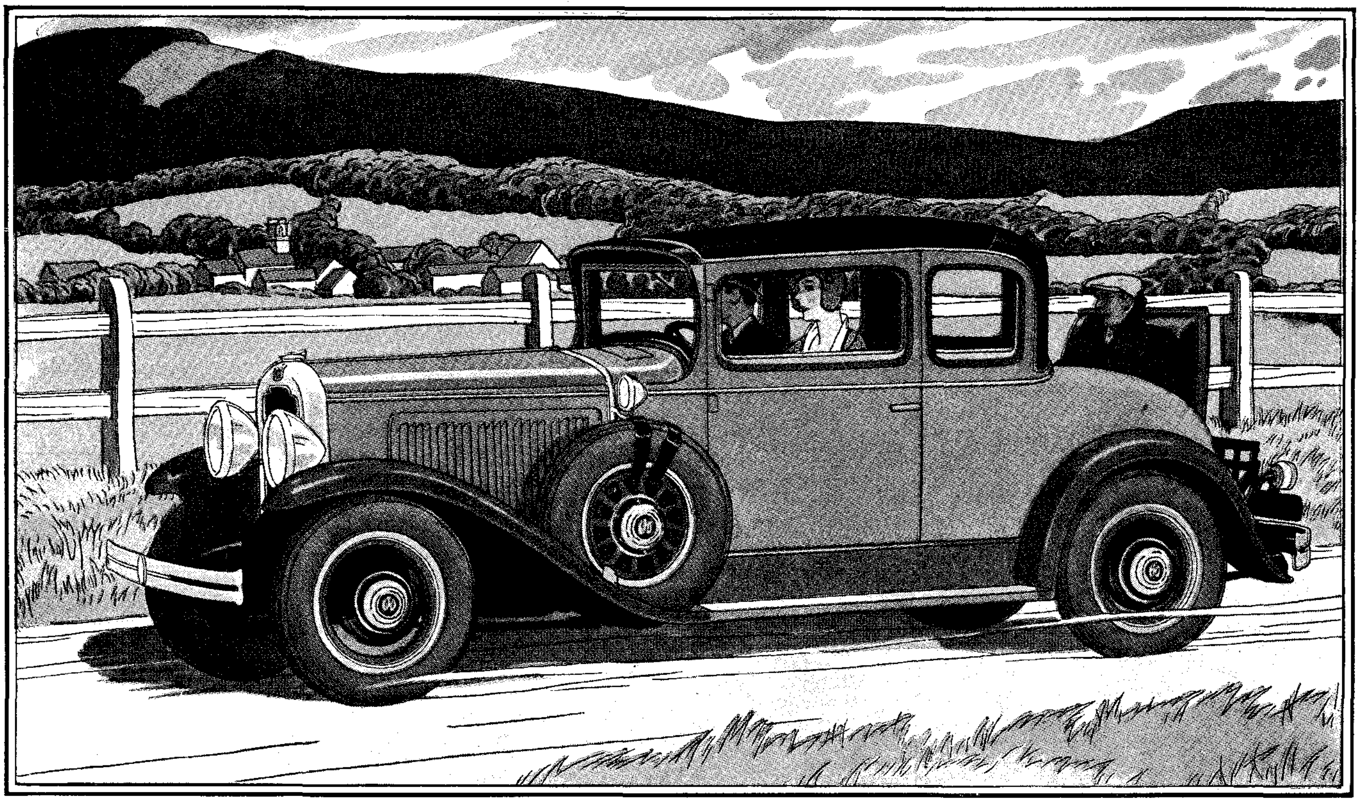
That's important. But the Reo Silent-Second Transmission is still more important from a performance standpoint. With this transmission you can skim along in second at 40 miles an hour, as smoothly, as quietly, as though you were in high. Nothing like it for city traffic. Just put the car in second—and leave it there. Only a motorcycle can beat you through traffic.

The Reo Silent-Second Transmission ends all the clashing, all the "feeling in" of gears, when you shift. You can shift from second to high at any speed—and from high back to second at 40—swiftly, surely, with one-finger ease.

Reo is a good looking car—and it *stays* good looking. It has fine-car lines that don't need radical yearly changes. The Reo you buy today will still be a beautiful car three, four, five years from now.

And take Reo's price. Reo doesn't cost a whole lot more than these so-called inexpensive cars, yet it gives you a lot more satisfaction for a lot more miles. Reo may cost you a little bit more at the start—but a whole lot less at the finish! And on top of that, Reo gives you fine-car performance, fine-car comfort, fine-car style. When you buy a motor car, you want *reasons*. Here they are. Visit your Reo showroom today.

REO PRICES NOW RANGE FROM $1175 TO $1945



The REO FLYING CLOUD . . . MODEL 20 . . . COUPE . . . EQUIPPED WITH REO SILENT-SECOND TRANSMISSION . . . $1595, *f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.*
(*Sport equipment and spare tires extra.*)

REO MOTOR
CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Mich.

REO

FLYING CLOUD

GOOD *for*
100,000 miles

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

THE president of the Poetry Society of America gives this interpretation of the note of one of our most elusive birds. In *The Carillon* (Washington):

A HERMIT THRUSH IN THE CATSKILLS

By William Griffith

"O spheral, spheral!" he seems to say;
"O holy, holy! Clear away, clear away!
"O clear up, clear up!"
Harken the song of the thrush,
Lulling the leaves to find
An aspen way to hush
The far cry of the blind.
The forest has ever the stare
Of something in the dark
That wonders where, O where
Shall the arrow reach the mark.
Heart, but the arrow is keen
That seeks the fawn and doe,
Is lethal lithe and lean
And swift to leave the bow . . . .

Feathery trills and preludes
Are aquiver in the gloom
Of the ancestral woods
That deepen like a tomb.
The Catskills shoulder the moon,
And the stars are in flight.
Breaking, the day will soon
Break the heart of the night.
Soon shall the buzzard and ant
Be busy, and the owl
Be abashed by the chant
Of the first barnyard fowl.
"O spheral, spheral!" hear him repeat;
"O holy, holy! Clear away, clear away!
"O clear up, clear up! Make it sweet!"

Could Childe Roland turn back, having gone so far and endured so much? How do you read your Browning? But here is one in *The Lyric* (Roanoke) who thinks he might:

CHILDE ROLAND RETURNS FROM THE DARK TOWER

By Earl Daniels

Childe Roland blew, and all was very still,
As if a world were listening. On the hill
The flame of sunset died, and one small star
Blinked a mild wonder that he came so far.

The Tower squatted silent as before,
Minding the slug-horn at its gate no more
Than the pebbly bank of a level mill-pond when
The water stirs and settles back again.

The darkness fell in its accustomed way,
And the warrior's horse, which had borne him far that day,
Declared his hunger in a single neigh.

Childe Roland left the slug-horn hanging slack,
Mounted and turned, without once looking back,
Homeward along his own just travelled track.

An addition to the long list of "life's little ironies," from *The New Leader* (Labor) (London):

JOHN'S WIFE

By Wilfred Gibson

No, no, I shouldn't call old Esther mad,
Though she would seem to think at times her lad,
The one that died at Loos, is living yet.

Only the other night she set a plate
For him, and wondered why he should be late
For supper: but at whiles we all forget

The dead are dead. How could I carry on,
If I must always bear in mind that John
Will never cross the threshold any more?

Why, only now, if I must tell you true,
I heard a step, and . . . well, it wasn't you
That I ran down to welcome at the door.

We venture that this might have touched the heart of Joseph Conrad. Pity he couldn't have read it in the Kansas City *Star:*

OLD SAILOR

By Lowe W. Wren

Climb up, my lads! This is the *Nancy Jones*.
No banners now, no paint to hide her bones.
What's left of her is yawning to the skies
With only a wharf to rub until she dies!
Yet think of her some fifty years ago,
Well manned and fit for any kind of blow!

She knew gray skies, banked with a sudden sweep,
Thunder for days and not a wink of sleep.
Yet, ten for one, her sheets were bent away
On seas that only lifted with her spray.
Week after week, from dawn till afternoon,
And nights that slipped to leeward of the moon.

And now, her warping spars, her rotting stays,
Are ample proof of life's departing ways.
Some sail for pleasure, some, to win renown,
And some for wind and water driving down.
And some—well, lads, I sailed the *Nancy Jones*
Like any man who loves the thing he owns!

If this particular classic doesn't find readers allured by this review in the New York *Sun* then the classics are dead, as many maintain:

"TOP SERGEANT XEN"

Xenophon, Soldier of Fortune

By Leo V. Jacks

"Hoi Exelaunoi Parasangas . . ."
That's what we used to read in school;
Oh, by the hour they would harangue us,
And make old Xen look like a fool.

Here is the Greek in all his glory
Hiking and swearing like a Top
Sergeant of doughboys; here his story
Put down so nicely you can't stop

Reading until you've marched and fought with
Xenophon's men in far B. C.
Fun that they had, and what they bought with
Loot that they got in the march to the sea.

Ah, that the classics all were simple,
Quick, racy reading as this one;
We'd trade the moderns for a wimple:
This is a good book, "Xenophon."

Scott-Moncrieff, the translator of Proust, was also a poet at times, and *The London Mercury* brings to us this farewell to his great friend who died in 1917:

TO PHILIP BAINBRIGGE

By Charles Scott-Moncrieff

Fare thee well then hence; for the scrutinous Devil
Finds no gain in the faults of thy past behaviour,
Seeing good flower everywhere forth from evil:
Christ be at once thy Judge, who is still thy Saviour,

Who too suffered death for thy soul's possession;
Pardoned then thine offences, nor weighed the merit:
God the Father, hearing His intercession,
Calls thee home to Him. God the Holy Spirit

Grant thee rest theretofore: a quiet crossing
From here to the further side, and a safe landing
There, no shore-waves breaking nor breeze tossing
In the Peace of God, which passeth our understanding.

"Let us hope," says the Boston *Transcript*, "that the 'faltering' referred to in the following stirring lines will be attributed in history to the influence which is truly responsible for it":

LONDON—1930

By Ernest Benshimol

Twelve years!
So many weeks and months of utter calm, messieurs;
Thousands of days ago since fields were red—
Was it with blood, messieurs, and were they dead
Who lay so still?
So many days ago! And did men kill
With ugly bayonets and hand-grenades
And poison-gas; or are these dream-charades,
The ghosts of long forgotten fears, messieurs?

Twelve years!
Today you stand where then you stood, messieurs,
Safe in the echoing halls: and though in flame
The words be writ for men to know your shame,
You falter yet.
You have forgot, but we do not forget;
For this, twelve years ago, upon the wrack
Of hell we shrieked and prayed! Stand back
Before the hand of God appears, messieurs.

A pleasing fancy of the stars in *The New Yorker:*

FIRMAMENT

By Jean Batchelor

Dark vineyard, dangling grapes of gold
Down from an unseen vine,
For those far clusters, clear and cold,
For that bright wine
The throat of Adam thirsted
When first you hung
Lovely above Eden
And he was young.

The rosy apple that he took
From Eve to eat,
With secret savors of the earth
Was warm and sweet,
Yet longing still for stranger fruit
His tired eyes turned
Where stars on trellises of night
Blazed and burned.

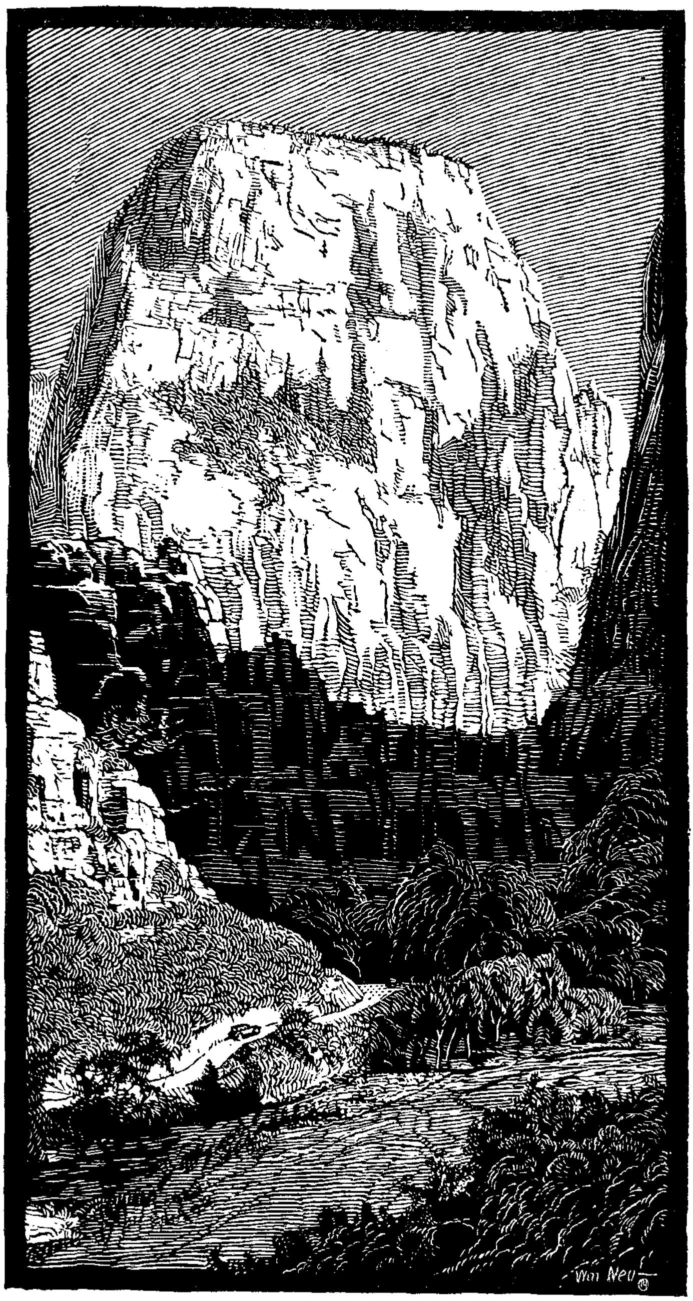
On evening's ancient arbors
Those clusters still
Hang faint and far and lovely
And never spill
Wine to mortal lips
Uplifted as of old
Longing for immortal
Grapes of gold.

The *Step Ladder* (Chicago) shows us what comes of emptying your purse:

GREEN SHAWL

By Helen Bayley Davis

I saw it in Bellagio
In a little merry shop: a silken thing,
Green, like pale leaves of earliest spring,
With petals blown upon it and slender sprays:—
Orchid, blue as soft Italian days,
Pink as almond blossoms' glow;
And swaying fringe that must have caught
The haze that clings to leafing olive trees,
And every changing tint that shadows these!
There it lay . . . all shimmering, and I,
Poverty's child, could not pass it by!
I tossed my hoarded coins,—and bought
Its April-blossomed loveliness,
And as it clung to me my spirit fled
Its timid, starving way . . . I fared, instead,
A fluting nymph with ichor in my veins,
Treading paths my earth-bound soul disdains,—
A radiant, spring-green sorceress!
Little wonder that I spent my all
For that enchanting, silken shawl!



The Great White Throne—One of Zion's Unforgettable Temples

They Will Burn Into Your Memory—ZION

GRAND CANYON

and Bryce Canyon National Parks will so vividly impress you that you will never forget them. The temples of Zion, rising upward in stark splendor . . . the Grand Canyon—like a startling view of forbidden regions . . . Bryce, an enchanted land of stone figures stained in color. See them all, as well as Kaibab Forest with its thousands of deer, and colorful Cedar Breaks, in 5 glorious days by motor bus. Include them in a combination tour with Yellowstone-Grand Teton and Rocky Mountain National Parks, or visit them en route California or the Pacific Northwest. Stopover privileges at Denver, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

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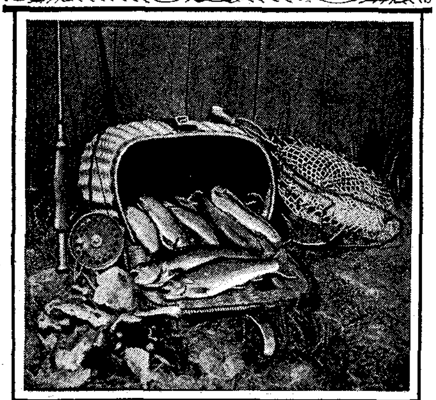

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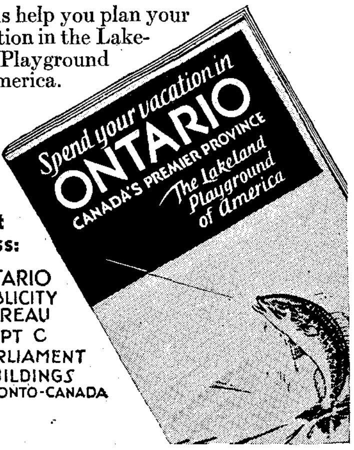

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

THRILLS AND SPILLS IN THE OUTBOARD CLASSIC

A TINY boat was zipping down the river, coming on like a terrier with a bone in its teeth.

Here was the winner, surely. The fans on the dock and river bank got ready to cheer.

But suddenly the boat stopt, and its owner, J. T. Milliken of St. Louis, "discovered that the gods of the machine had him on their black list," as Donald Gibbs phrases it in the New York *World*. The water intake of his craft had sucked up a glove that floated just beneath the surface of the Hudson River.

Another boat, the color of a slice of orange peel, and not much bigger, overtook the stalled racer and flashed past. J. E. Wilkinson, Boston professional, in the *Flash*, won the Albany-New York outboard motor-boat race down the Hudson and the $500 Haynes-Griffin prize. His time, we read, was 3:25:03, a record, some eleven minutes better than last year's mark, according to Mr. Gibbs's *World* narrative.

Fortune had frowned on the victor at first, but then had smiled benignly. At the outset, we learn from Vernon Van Ness in the New York *Times:*

> Wilkinson noticed a sputtering in his engine, then a throaty croak, and a few seconds later the motor died. Working frantically, Wilkinson discovered that there was water in his gas. While he was desperately working to eliminate the water, boats shot by him, and it looked as if his chances had disappeared.
>
> However, he finally got the motor running again, and pursued the leaders. The leader then, and almost from the start, was J. T. Milliken of St. Louis. He was hitting up a pace of better than forty miles and hour, and his trim craft skimmed over the water, opening a wide gap, which he maintained with fine judgment almost to the finish, when fate stept in and put him out of the race.
>
> When Wilkinson came tearing into view and crossed the finish line the winner, a crowd of about 3,000, many of whom had stood by for hours, cheered him, while hundreds of others lining the railings on Riverside Drive witnessed the ending of the long grind.

But these were by no means the only adventures in the 133-mile race.

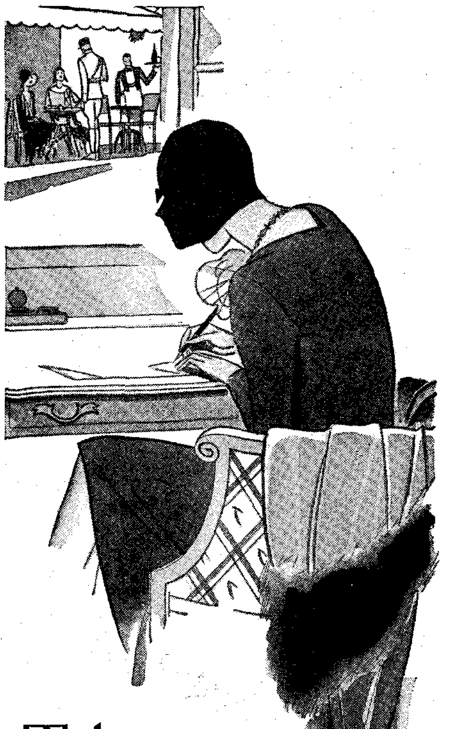
Take the case of Lewis Yancey.

Yancey has flown to Europe.

Yancey was in this spring's Bermuda flight.

Airplanes, in a word, are right down Yancey's alley. But motor-boats are another and sadder story. For Yancey's craft developed engine trouble, and could not even get him out of Albany. So he reverted to type and covered the course by plane, arriving much sooner than he had expected.

Here are some more incidents of the



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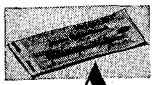

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race, both serious and comic. Says Mr. Gibbs in *The World:*

Some four minutes behind Wilkinson was Frank James, Toronto amateur, in *Spare Ribs.* So Frank gets the ornate silver trophy awarded by the Yacht Moteur Club de France. H. H. Johnson, who placed third, was also the third to break the 1929 record, making the trip in 3:34:50.

First of the women drivers to cross the finish line was the flaxen-haired Helen Hentschel of Whitestone Landing, Queens. She brought her inboard, the *Flying Dutchman,* down the river in 5:26:40, to place number forty, six places ahead of Edith Dromm of Brooklyn, the only other girl to make the grade.

Youth got its break when Bob Snadecki, fifteen, placed number eight, making the trip in 3:54:12, and showing his dad, Capt. W. J. Snadecki, the way by a good five places. The Snadeckis are from Westover, Virginia.

The first of the inboards to come in was Jack Prosser's. This gives him the *Yachting Magazine* Trophy.

J. La Celle, of East Syracuse, overturned some ten miles out of Albany. Reese Hatchitt, of Beechurst, hauled him out of the cold water and took him ashore, then continued the race. W. O. Davies, of Staten Island, caught the wash from a passing tug and found himself with a large-sized hole in the bottom of his boat. So he gave up his fifth place and headed for the West Point shore, where he told his troubles to the Army.

The episodes in this 133-mile jaunt, of 120 good boats and true, will furnish anecdotes for many a day.

It took the committee a long time to recover their dignity from the shock handed them by Bill Miller of Providence. Bill came heading down the river hugging the Jersey shore.

But instead of halting when he reached the finish line, he went right on and on, and down to the Battery. As Bill said, he didn't see any New York. Bill wanted a look at the high buildings. And the committee sitting there on the float with *beaucoup* dignity neant nothing. He didn't even see them.

Bill finished number twenty-two just the same.

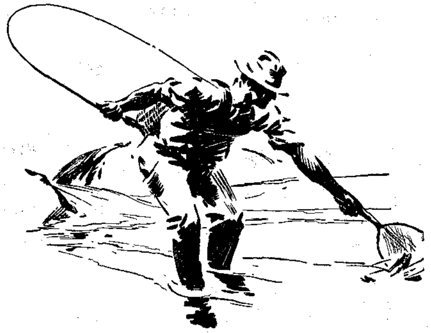
And finally, in the New York *Evening Post,* Cedric Worth offers these technical letails:

The motors have been stept up this vear, faster and more powerful than in ny previous race. The hulls, in the preiminary runs at Albany, have appeared nore reliable, altho no heavier. The iew motors, some with a sixty-cubic-inch iston displacement, are more dependable s well as faster, if one may judge by the rials. They are, almost without exception, ttached to hulls as light as the National Dutboard Association rules will allow for he various motor sizes.

Whether a motor is inboard or attached ehind the boat is not the determining actor in whether or not it is an outboard notor. The rules of the National Outoard Association state:

"An outboard motor is defined as a omplete internal combustion power and ropulsion unit attached to the boat, hich can be lifted by human power from he hull as one unit, excepting battery for gnition and starting, tachometer and teering and throttle control arrangenents."

California offers you Cool Summer Days



-and more-if you'll vacation close to San Francisco

YACHTING ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY

CLOSE to San Francisco, close enough to share its mild, invigorating days and nights, you'll find the world's most varied out-of-doors. Yosemite and Lake Tahoe...the Redwood Empire...Del Monte, Carmel, Monterey... Feather River... Santa Cruz... Jack London's Valley of the Moon... and the gold-spent towns of '49. You'll find your favorite sport... and countless gorgeous spots where loafing seems to be a game.

San Francisco's many-sided fascination is a thing that all the world has sung. Her ships and hills, and Chinese streets... and the bouyant art of living that the city calls its own... these and many more are things to feed imagination on...

But there's a figure—a cool, inviting fact—that has a lot to do with summer's pleasure. 59°. That's San Francisco's average summer temperature. Here California's sun is warm, but never hot; ocean breezes see to that... breezes from the bluest sea.

Come this summer! Make San Francisco your headquarters, and live for awhile the splendid life that brings thousands who come once to visit, back again forever.

Economy. Rates for hotel and camp and inn accommodations are varied as the things to see and do. Beginning May 15, low roundtrip excursion rates will be in effect to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast on all railroads.

The Victory and Lincoln highways will be in good condition. Or you can come by air, or by steamship via the Panama Canal.

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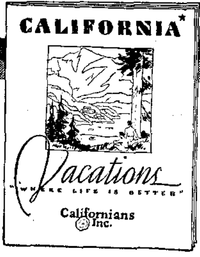
IN CALIFORNIA —"WHERE LIFE IS BETTER"



CALIFORNIANS INC., Dept. 305,
703 Market Street, San Francisco:
Please send the free book: "*California Vacations.*"

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HOW THE CLERGY SPEAK OUT ON THE *DIGEST* POLL

"NO QUESTION IS SETTLED until it is settled right, and we are far from having settled it."

"My idea is to come out in the open and fight it through to the finish."

"Proud to say my soul is not mortgaged to any liquor Mammon either inside or outside of my Church."

"When people say this law can never be enforced, they either slander the American character or tell a falsehood that should be silenced."

"Tho voting dry, I am not thoroughly convinced that Prohibition is the best way out."

"I believe that in between the two extremes there ought to be a safe place somewhere."

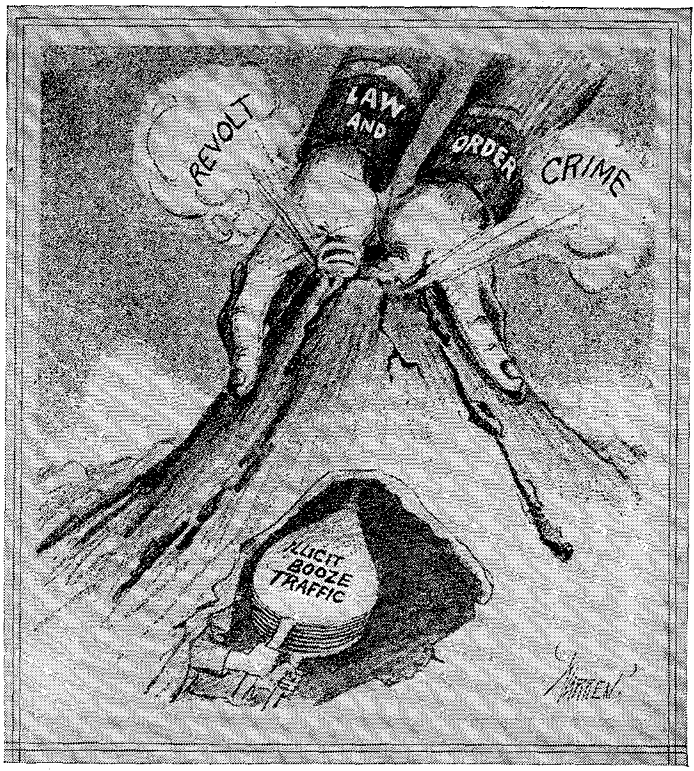
"Let us bury this corpse, the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The fanaticism of the clergy on the dry side has hurt and hampered the Church's work and influence immeasurably."

"Selection of clergymen as a class is unfair to the real issue; they should act as merely American citizens."

"You don't expect a gentleman to take this whole Prohibition squabble seriously? Do you now!"

Thus speak out representative clergymen who favor The Digest with letters about the votes they cast in their special Prohibition poll, which went dry, as recorded in our issue for May 3, by a majority vote of 26,863 for enforcement, 3,864 for modification, and 15,912 for repeal.



TRYING TO PLUG THE CRATER

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

That the Digest Prohibition poll has been under fire from many clergymen, who misinterpret its purpose, is well known to the public. In dry secular newspapers, in some denominational church papers, and in certain churches, a dry boycott of the poll has been urged, and The Digest has been pelted with such epithets as "unfair" and "unclean." Much confusion of the clerical mind might have been avoided by bearing in mind that The Digest's characteristic policy is to present a perfectly impartial epitome of public opinion on all important questions of the day.

Many censorious letters have been received from ministers who refuse to vote. There is another mass of appreciated letters from friendly clerical critics, whose questioning of details involved in our long-established system of representative poll-taking by millions would be obviated if they would refer to Digest pages carrying oft-repeated explanations and answers to definite criticisms. The needle of our clergy-polling compass is still working through the storm, we note, and at the moment points "dry." Concerning the revelation of ministerial repeal opinion, more later in this heart-to-heart talk.

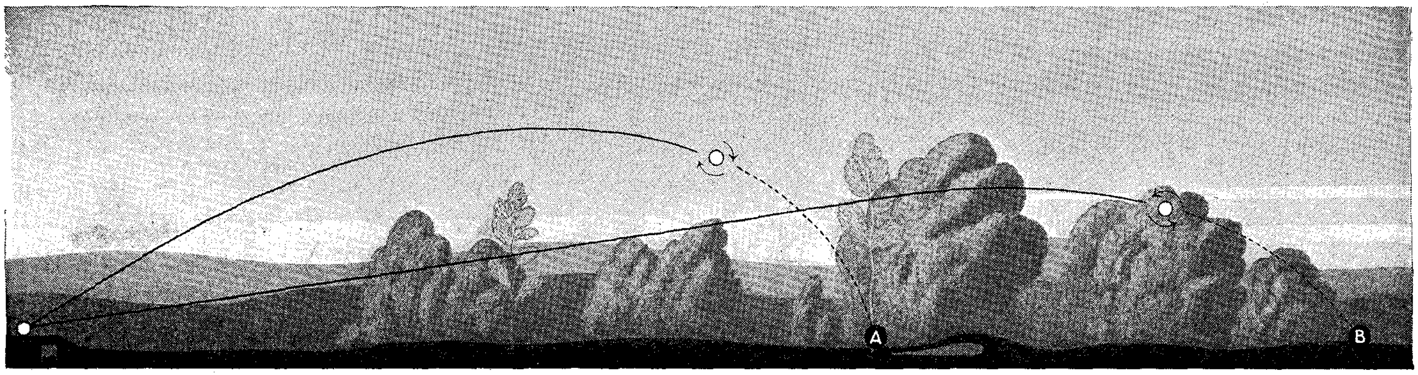
Having introduced this clergymen's symposium of voluntary correspondence with quotations showing the widely varying ministerial voting states of mind, here seems to be the place to quote at length from a friendly dry-voting critic, the Rev. George W. Borden of Oklahoma City. His letter not only represents a distinctive attitude of old-time Prohibitionists but typically expresses the kind of criticism that prevails in the mass of letters sent in by critics of the poll.

> My dear Sirs: If you will go over the files of *The Voice* (formerly published by Funk and Wagnalls), you will be struck with the fact that the Prohibition slogans were, "The Saloon must go," "Down with the Liquor Traffic!" "No Complicity with Licensed Iniquity," and the like. That was the issue that we fought for—the *Prohibition* of the *Liquor Traffic*. The men of my day never undertook to clinch a *moral* question of the personal use of liquor by civil law—it is incongruous. We aimed at a civil policy for the Government with legal enactments to sustain that policy. But mark it well, we did NOT vote for the *Volstead* Law when we voted the Eighteenth Amendment.
>
> The sneaking, snooping, insinuating methods of the "lower world" embodied in that law are an offense to every fair-minded person. If the Eighteenth Amendment is lost to us, the Volstead Law killed it.
>
> While being a teetotaler from my seventh year till now, I still claim that the *personal* use of liquor is strictly a matter for each individual; but for the Government to be involved in the *Liquor Traffic* is a contract with hell, made sufficiently plain in the Holy Scriptures, as well as by human reason and soul-destroying evidence.
>
> Your poll shows a large majority in favor of a change in government policy; but I do not believe the majority favor government recognition of the *Liquor Traffic*. For my part, I would allow every man to make for himself all the liquor he could use; but if he *bought* it or *sold* it, or gave it away, I would have him suffer the extremity of the police laws of the Government. And that, I believe, is the sentiment of the Christian ministry and people.
>
> Reclamation of sinners is the work of the Gospel, but merciless execution of the law against the *traffic in vice* is the business of the State.
>
> All that your poll indicates is that people are disgusted with the Volstead attempt to regulate personal private affairs; but the practical effect of the poll will be to fetch back the saloon, which the people do *not* want. I am therefore sorry you butted in. It was a public issue made by you into a business advertisement; same as your Presidential poll. It is not good citizenship nor moral clarity.

Readers may recognize the importance of the distinction raised by Mr. Borden between the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law; certainly, other dry-voting ministers do not concur in rapping the Digest poll. For example, Rev. Charles S. Field of the Central Texas Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Dallas, in a congratulatory letter, says:

> As a Methodist minister, I am a lifelong Prohibitionist. Have supported Prohibition in precinct, county, municipalities, State, and nation. Of course, I am classed as bone-dry, and so voted. I think the Digest poll is a fair and honest attempt to get the real sentiment of the nation as to Prohibition, and I think you are getting it!
>
> I am not greatly surprized at the result, since no astute observer can fail to discover much dissatisfaction as to present conditions all over the country.
>
> Practically all agree that the present régime is an improvement on the licensed saloon, which will never return. But the vote indicates a wide-spread dissatisfaction, and a conviction that the present system can be improved upon! I am not in sympathy with recriminatory utterances and unfair judgment as to the motives of others, which have arisen. It is a big question, and presents many angles, and there is abundant room for a difference of opinion among honest men!

The last election "settled it," not a few protesting dry letter-writers claim, and these further predict that since the wet-and-dry issue is now being raised by political candidates in all



A "topped" ball with over-spin acts like a baseball "drop." When the spin takes effect, the ball dives down in an almost vertical path. You undoubtedly have often noticed this phenomenon, especially on tee-shots.

An *under*-spinning ball, hit equally hard, forms a cushion of air underneath and a partial vacuum on top, forcing itself up. Under-spin causes it to stay in the air longer and carry much farther.

Why the wobble of an off-center ball shortens your drive

A fine *true-center* ball, well and squarely hit, leaves the tee at a *low* angle—and rises like an airplane. It seems literally to raise itself by its own bootstraps. After a long upward course, it drops in a beautiful curve and runs true. (See curve B above.)

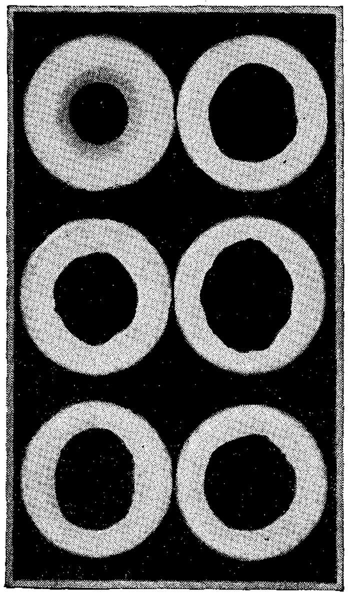
That seemingly phenomenal rise is due to under-spin. Under-spin builds a cushion of air upon which the ball soars, just as a sea-gull soars against the wind.

If you cleanly hit a *true-center* ball, the length of its soaring rise is determined almost entirely by the duration of its spinning momentum.

The distance-robber

If your ball is *off-center*—if its center of gravity is not in the *exact center* of the mass—*it wobbles in the air*. This wobble fights the force of your drive, quickly robs the ball of its spinning momentum, and causes it to drop short. And the penalty you pay for that wobble in the air must be paid again on the green. An off-center ball cannot putt true. It wanders. It hesitates. And the accuracy of your stroke, the calculation of your eye, are cheated of their just due.

The X-ray picture below shows a "U. S." *true-center* golf ball in the upper left corner. The other five are well known 75¢ balls of other makes.

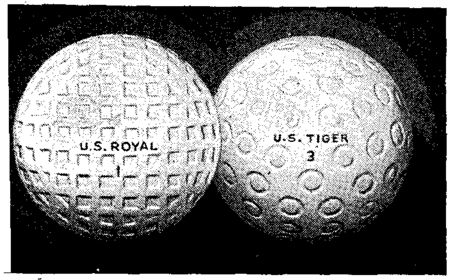


Many off-center balls look much like "U. S." balls on the outside. Only an X-ray photograph can show you what they look like on the *inside*.

Does the comparison at the left look incredible? Were those balls with the crooked centers "planted"—fakes, made-to-order for an unfair photograph? No—in the shop where those balls were bought, they were for sale at the same price as their "U. S." Royal neighbors. They were fine-*looking* balls—only the X-ray could reveal their defects. And these pictures are only a few of thousands made both in our own laboratories and by impartial X-ray operators.

The "U. S." balls—Royals, Tigers, 444's—are perfect balls. True-centered, true-flying, true-putting balls—the finest golf balls, we believe, that are made in the world.

Select the "U. S." *true-center* ball that suits your own particular style of game by reading below.



The Distance Twins

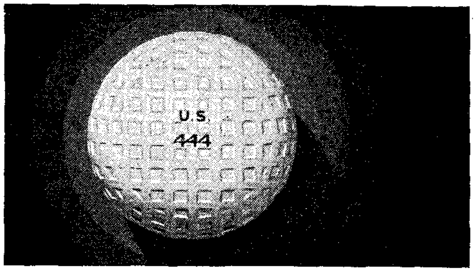
you hit clean and want maximum distance, play either of ese fine, true-center golf balls.

No ball is longer than the "U.S." Royal. None fly or putt true. Mesh or recess, plain or colored dot marking. New 8 or present 1.62 sizes. 75¢.

The "U. S." Tiger's smooth, circle-marked cover gives it mendous run and perfect putting. A true-center ball, of urse. Price 75¢.

The new large-size ball—'official January 1, 1931

True-center construction is of vital importance to the new larger and lighter ball. "U. S." true-center balls in the 1.68 size, are as long as, or longer than, any 1.62 ball ever built except when driven into a strong head-wind. Then they are not more than 5 yards shorter. Make the comparison yourself. Try a "U. S." 1.68 ball against a 1.62. You will be pleased to find this "easier-to-hit" ball flies as far as the present regulation ball.



What makes a ball tough?

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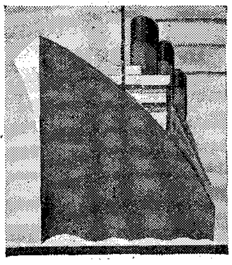

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*Quoted from an executive's letter to us.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

parts of the country, the next election will certainly "settle it" some more.

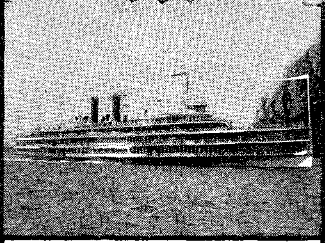
Other drys among the ministers apparently think that the dry forces need to be waked up, since Americans are ever so ready to fight evils by enacting laws, and then are so prone to take a rest, expecting a declaration of law to enforce itself. "I cast my vote when the card came," writes the Rev. Carroll D. Erskine, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Sturgis, South Dakota, "and I explained it at the church services, and urged our members to vote early on the issue." Further:

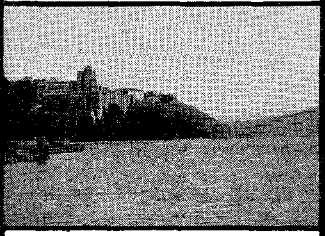
> I am absolutely and forever against the repeal of the Amendment, and I want to stand up and be counted and let the world know that fact, and I think the idea of hiding your light under a bushel is entirely erroneous.
>
> I only wish the Anti-Saloon League had used their power and machinery of education to urge the dry forces to rally to the colors and help make the poll a real register and barometer of public opinion.
>
> Why sidestep on this issue? My idea is to come out in the open and fight it through to a finish.

The Rev. Frederick D. Raymond of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lockport, New York, refusing to have anything to do with the poll, and advising friends to ignore it, further writes us in part:

> I do not believe for one moment that you would contend that an overwhelming dry majority in your poll would result in the wets for one moment ceasing their violating of the law or in the slightest degree deflate their claims in regard to the matter, or cause them to stop their absurd agitation for the nullification of the Constitution.
>
> There is a regular, effective, and quick way for public sentiment to make itself heard and felt. This is the ballot-box, and was appealed to by the wets in the campaign of 1928, with, to them, disastrous results. Furthermore, when Prohibition was adopted as a national policy, the wets declared their intentions to appeal to the ballot-box, and did so, and have continued to do so ever since. As a result of ten years of this appealing to the ballot-box, the wets can muster fourteen less wet votes in the Lower House of Congress than they were able to muster in the attempt to prevent the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Only sixty-one of the remaining wet votes belong to the "wet bloc." It is my opinion that the 321 dry-voting members of Congress know perfectly well the sentiment of their districts, and vote in accord with that sentiment.
>
> In view of the increased dry majority in Congress, the stinging defeat of the leading exponent of nullification in the Presidential election of 1928, and the very evident desperation of the wets at this time, I can see no public interest to be served by your injecting at this time an attempt to establish government by straw votes, which is but a species of mob rule.

The Rev. Jesse J. Jones of the Methodist Church South, Pahokee, Florida, voting dry, observes that wets magnify the evils





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of the Prohibition law and minimize the evils of legalized saloons, in order to influence a generation too young to know there were liquor bootleggers then. He believes that the real voters of the country are 60 per cent. or more for enforcement. We read also:

> I can not see that modification would improve matters any. It would only make it easier and cheaper to get and, with the present conditions, increase drunkenness and debauchery in all classes who drink.
>
> Liquor is an enemy to civilization. In small percentage or large, it is that much dangerous. It is well for all who love the betterment of the race and the happiness of their offspring to be an enemy to liquor in any percentage.
>
> In spite of all that has been done to magnify the evils of Prohibition, the evils of the liquor traffic are worse. In my own observation, it is or was worse as to drunkenness among the people—common people. They are the ones who need looking after, as they compose the great majority of the American people. If all would contend more for right, instead of wanting to compromise, or follow the lines of least resistance, we could have much better enforcement. Too many so-called drys are ready to go on bonds of bootleggers, and otherwise help them out. Maybe a little financial income will be derived in trade, etc., from the bootlegger. Whatever it may be, there are too many who are ready to help the law-breakers. If all the better element of publishers and business men of the country would put their influence toward enforcing the laws, I believe that the conditions could be improved 100 per cent. in five years.

Our May 3d table of the special clergy poll showed that 46,639 ballots had been received from a total distribution of 116,235, a return of a little more than 40 per cent., indicating representative desire among both drys and wets to stand up and be counted. The 26,863 drys had a clear majority of 7,087 over both modification and repeal.

The fact that 19,776 ministers voted for modification or repeal is surely an interesting if not sensational revelation of the poll.

What do these ministerial repealers say for themselves?

The pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, La Porte, Indiana, the Rev. Theodore J. Gesswein, writes:

> There are thousands of us preachers who are neither wet nor dry, in the accepted meaning of those terms. We are trying to remain intellectually sober, whilst other thousands of the profession have gone on a religio-comic spree.
>
> The fanaticism of the clergy on the dry side has hurt and hampered the Church's work and influence immeasurably. I think we should call for a new deal: Repeal the existing and atrociously baneful legislation, and then tackle the whole thing from a new, sane, constructive angle, with true Christian patience and charity and soul-saving endeavor. I am for REPEAL.

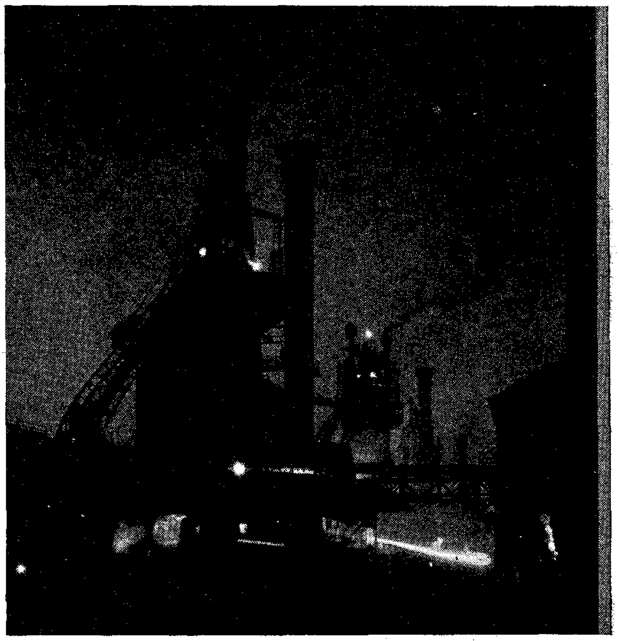
From the Church of St. John the Baptist, Brusly, Louisiana, the Rev. Eugene Royer, rector, comes this communication:

> I do not believe that because I am a clergyman my opinion in the matter in

UPPER PHOTO: Blast Furnaces at Night, Pueblo Steel Works.

MIDDLE PHOTO: Lariat Trail Highway up Lookout Mountain, Snowy Range in the Distance.

LOWER PHOTO: Mountain Peaks in Fremont County.



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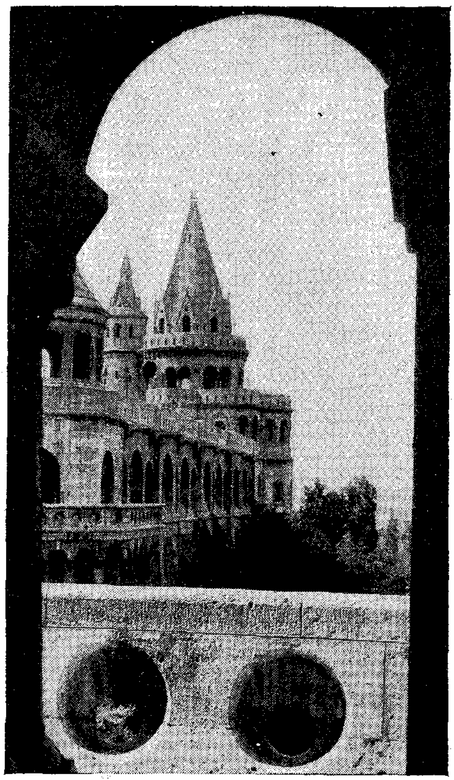

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

question has any more value and deserves any more consideration that it would did I belong to another profession. In a country like ours, where, thanks to God, religion and politics are, constitutionally, two things quite apart, I think that for the good of both they should be carefully kept apart. Intermixing them is, in my opinion, just as much reprehensible on the part of clergymen as it is on the part of politicians.

However, since for good reasons, no doubt, you have decided to give to the clergy in this plebiscite more than his share, I am perfectly willing to tell you, and this without any secrecy, not only what I think of Prohibition but, furthermore, why I think it.

1. "Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement . . .?" No, because I am convinced that Prohibition as we have it does not foster temperance, but hinders it. *When you ask too much, you get nothing.*

2. "Do you favor modification . . .?" No, for the law thus modified, altho less unreasonable, would still be asking too much, since it still would prohibit to a large extent what neither reason nor Christian faith condemn, i. e., the use (without abuse) of alcohol.

3. "Do you favor a repeal . . .?" Yes, because this would clear the way for a moderate and basically different legislation which, while asking less, would obtain much more.

Since he marks his clergy ballot for repeal, the Rev. R. Deffner of Phœnix, Arizona, thinks that "such a stand of a Protestant clergyman may require a word of explanation," thus:

I feel that a stricter enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is impossible, because there always will be dishonest officials and corrupt politicians, who manage to hold responsible positions, because the vast majority of our citizens are too indifferent to vote or to bother about putting incompetent public servants out of office.

I favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, because, as is commonly known, the bootlegging trust throughout the nation is controlled by the underworld. The business of importing and manufacturing illegal liquor is in the hands of the criminal class everywhere, so that all those who do and will drink, are enabling the most desperate criminals to flourish as never before, and thus contributing in no small measure to the present crime wave. All this is known by those who buy liquor, among them many of our finest and most respected citizens, business, professional, and legal men. What such a condition may eventually lead to, one dreads to surmise.

A modification of the Volstead Law, to permit light wines and beer, would not remedy the situation, since there would still be the demand for stronger drink, and such demand illegally supplied by the same class, which lives and fills its coffers by violating established law. For the welfare of our country and the best interests of the general public, a repeal is the best solution.

The rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, the Rev. Warren M.

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Smaltz, enclosing his ballot for repeal, goes on to say:

> Among over one thousand deaf-mutes, among whom I minister, there was in former times the usual number of chronic inebriates. Ten years of Prohibition has not broken the habit in a single instance, to my knowledge.
>
> For the rest, an alarmingly large number of individuals have taken to drinking who formerly did not even think of imbibing alcoholic drinks. It appears that forbidden pleasures become doubly alluring.
>
> Unfortunately, a number of these deaf-mutes have been unlucky enough to purchase poisonous bootleg, and I personally am acquainted with men whose eyesight is practically destroyed. And they are deaf-mutes, mind you, and accordingly their plight is pathetic.
>
> I wonder how many clergymen have experienced what I have—the example of vestrymen and others who once were the salt of the earth, appearing unexpectedly at a church social, or other function, in an intoxicated condition. The probability is that every clergyman knows and has experienced such an occurrence, but dares not brave the truth.
>
> Inebriates formerly were confined socially to their own companionship. Now we find them in the kitchen, even the parlor, of their acquaintances. In this homelike environment they are seen by children, and influence the morals and habits of initially pure-minded people. I can take oath of a number of young deaf-mute girls and women, who believed themselves safe in the home of a friend, only to find a convivial gathering, swilling home-brew and caustic highballs in the kitchen. When every one emerged from drunken irresponsibility, there were usually a few reputations ruined, and irreparable moral injury to ameliorate.

More briefly numerous clergy emphasize observed corruption of the young and creation of disrespect for law among many classes as grounds for voting repeal. Rev. T. W. Harris of Tilton, New Hampshire, says, "I believe in Prohibition; but I vote in favor of the repeal of the *present* Prohibition amendment, because"—

> I regard it as both ambiguous and inadequate; and because I think that the responsibility for dealing with the drink evil should be placed squarely upon the representatives of the people in Congress."

Rev. Joseph C. Allen writes from the Unitarian Parsonage, Bernardston, Massachusetts:

> For some reasons I should have liked to mark my cross for part, at least, of all three propositions: for enforcement while the Volstead Law is on the statute book; for modification as soon as we can get it, as a temporary relief; and ultimately, if possible, for a virtual repeal of the amendment. But tho deciding to put my cross for the last proposal, I can not say that it exactly expresses my wish. What I should most like is a new amendment, giving Congress power to decide from time to time, whether the present Eighteenth Amendment shall be in force. It should also, whenever the Eighteenth Amendment shall not be in force, give Congress and the State governments concurrent powers to regulate, restrict, or abolish the liquor business.

Clearly enough our correspondents

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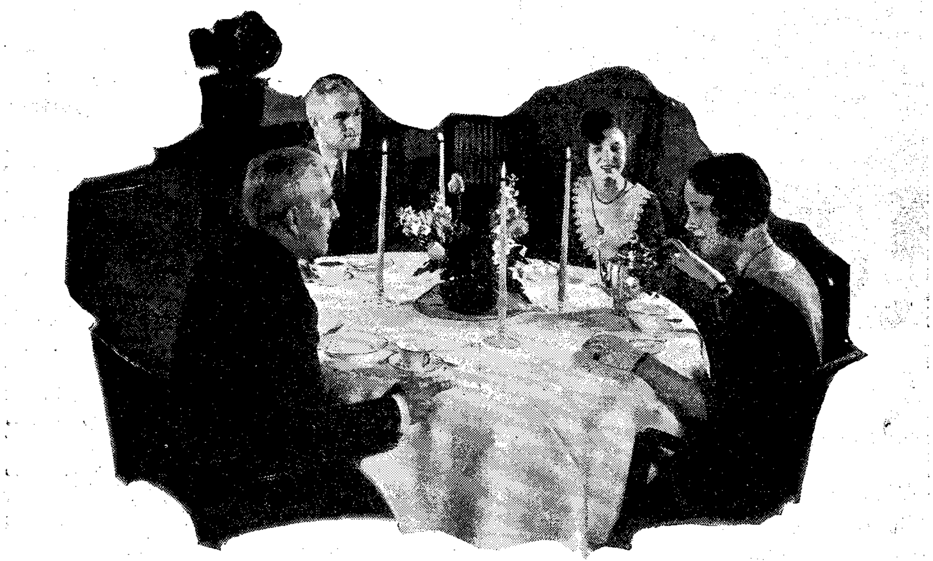
. . . now Everyone can Enjoy it and Sleep!



GOOD FRIENDS about the table, an appetizing menu, skilfully prepared, the gleam of glass and silver and the glow of candlelight . . . then *coffee!* How it adds to the joy of the repast! Tingling aroma in the air. Warm, bracing cheer in the cup. A fitting climax to all that has gone before.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

indicate that numerous voters in the clerical poll for repeal reserve the right to be classed as modificationists, altho not numbered in the modification total of 3,864 votes.

Here, for example, is a Lutheran pastor in Mound City, South Dakota, Rev. E. Schaller, who states: "For my part I have voted for repeal because there is no other first step to modification or sane government control." Another Lutheran pastor, in Maybee, Michigan, Rev. Theo. Dannecker, votes for modification, saying:

> I firmly believe that it is the very poorest of policy for an individual or a nation to forbid the right use of that which the living and only true God has not forbidden in His own holy Book, which *is* the unmistakable revelation of His good-will in every way to all people, our own good citizens included. I do hope that the lawmakers of our blessed country will see fit to modify this late Volstead mistake. In no wise do we sanction drunkenness or excess in any form, but we do believe that modification of the law will help not a little to correct the prevalent disease of law-breaking in our country, a disease which has been contracted, in light form, even by those who have been and still are model citizens.

Returning in this symposium to letters from the dry majority recorded by our special poll of the clergy, we quote some representative vigorous communications.

From William C. Phillips, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Ramer, Tennessee:

> I note that a few of my brethren in the city pastorates are not only casting their ballots against Prohibition but attempt to add greater weight to their act by a futile effort to justify their action. I fear that many of them have allowed the pressure from their liquor-loving "patrons" to influence their decisions and cause them to stand where no minister of the gospel can consistently stand on such a question.
>
> I am just a little country preacher. I boast no high degrees, and desire no front-page notoriety, but am proud to say that my soul is not mortgaged to any liquor Mammon, either inside or outside of my Church.
>
> Personally, I dislike the idea of the unofficial referendum, but since it is being made, and the liquor forces will not fail to use it to support their doomed cause, if they can, I am here enclosing my ballot.

From Emery W. Snyder, "young" pastor of the First Christian Church, Lindsay, California:

> I hate booze for its ruinous, damning effect upon body and soul of humanity. One wine-grape grower tried to insult me by classifying me with "long-haired fanatical Prohibitionists."
>
> I am not a fanatic. My memory goes back to 1914 or earlier, that's all. So I will fight booze and liquor interests as long as God gives me strength. And observation compels me to believe that the common people of the Pacific coast stand

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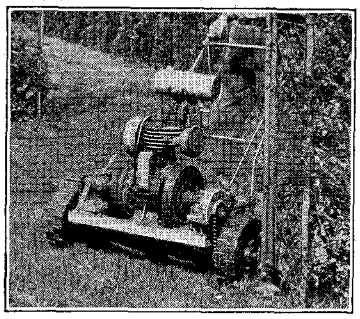

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From William J. Semple, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Gowanda, New York:

I have indicated my choice, altho I think your ballot is unfair. You have two propositions for wets and only one for drys; and that one is hampered by the words "strict enforcement." I am a dry because, as a minister, I am opposed to alcohol on account of the tremendous harm which it has done in human society. I am not thoroughly convinced that Prohibition is the best way out. Indeed, I feel that Jesus' way would have emphasized the control of individuals from within—the winning of men to a new point of view. But I also feel that He would have condemned, in no uncertain terms, those who profess to believe in self-control rather than Prohibition because of their selfish interests or appetites. I do deplore the killing of individuals in the enforcement of Prohibition, but I would emphasize that that is not the fault of the law.

The Rev. E. C. Hall of Milford, New Jersey, sees "European wets flooding the land with propaganda tending to overthrow the only remedy the wets ever feared," and declares:

When people say this law can never be enforced, they either slander the American character or tell a falsehood that should be silenced. American people made this law, while a large percentage of those who break it are foreign-born. The wets will obey this law as well as they ever obeyed any law that restricted their liberty to make money and destroy men as they saw fit.

The dry-voting pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stover, Missouri, J. J. Wolfe, expresses the personal feeling that straw voting is defective and involves inopportune encouragement to wet propaganda. He adds:

The only criticism which I have ever been able to suggest against the Eighteenth Amendment is the label "Prohibition." It should have been labeled the Protective Amendment, which would then put it in line with our whole American psychology of larger freedom and safety, which every one, not blinded by greed or thirst, knows has been the practical result of the law.

If after the long history of the beverage liquor traffic, with all the different experiments in trying to regulate and control it, the American people were to reverse themselves on this issue, in the face of all the facts in its support, there would appear the first substantial evidence of the decline of civilization, and spelling the doom of democracy as a theory of government.

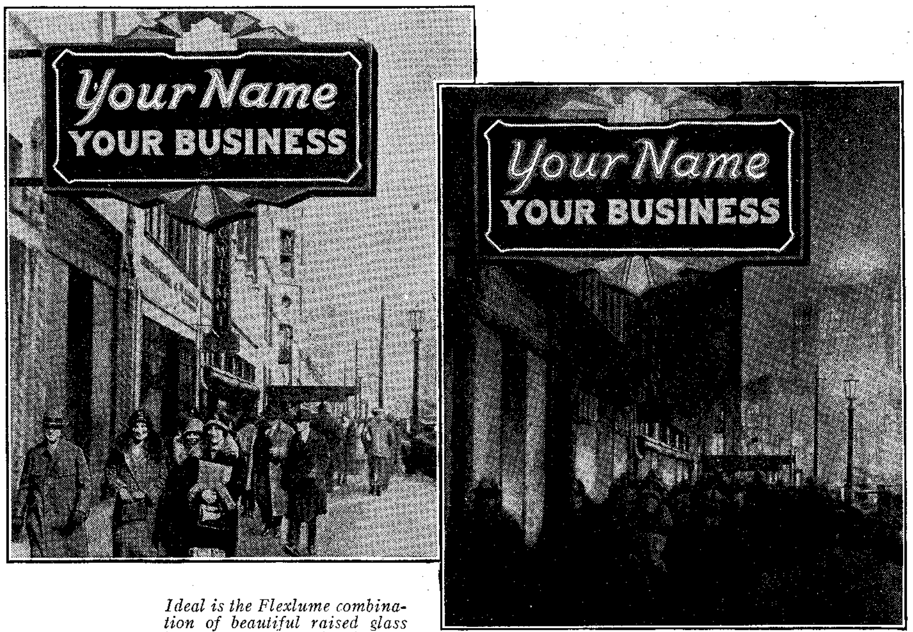
Editors of THE DIGEST, however, really wouldn't be conscientiously human if they didn't appreciate the receipt of a little letter like this from Rev. L. List, of Sebewaing, Michigan:

Permit me to congratulate you on the splendid endeavor of finding out just where our nation stands on the liquor problem. No question is settled until it is settled right, and we are far from having settled it.

WET or DRY . . .

A Flexlume Electric carries the *who, what* and *where* of your business to more potential buyers . . .

. . . *Day and Night*



Ideal is the Flexlume combination of beautiful raised glass letters with the vivid red, blue, green or other colors of neon letters and borders. White letters for day and night clear reading . . . brilliant neon for color attraction.

COMPEL the widest public notice of your business and location. Impress people more favorably and more continuously with your progressiveness—use a Flexlume day-and-night display.

Nothing builds prestige for the modern business like the striking Flexlume combination . . . clear-cut raised glass letters, illuminated from within . . . enhanced by flaming, colorful features of Flexlume neon tubing . . . effective advertising, right at your door.

"Our electric," a business man writes, "is by far the most refined and effective in the city, and readable at a distance of over a quarter of a mile. As a sales producer, it is the best investment we ever made."

Flexlume's finer construction and exclusive features assure continuous effectiveness and lowest possible operating expense . . . million-dollar financial responsibility assures dependable service.

Let us submit color sketch, without obligation, of a specially designed display for your business and location. We will also tell you how you can secure this electrical advertising on a monthly rental basis—new values in advertising—new values in service that mean your display will be attractive and effective *every day and night, of every year.* FLEXLUME CORPORATION, 1103 Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y. For Canada, 1074 Queen St., E., Toronto, Ont.

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R.A. McDONOUGH & CO.

Goodyear uses brilliant letters of red Flexlume neon and clear-cut raised glass to bring customers to dealers' doors.

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ADVERTISING

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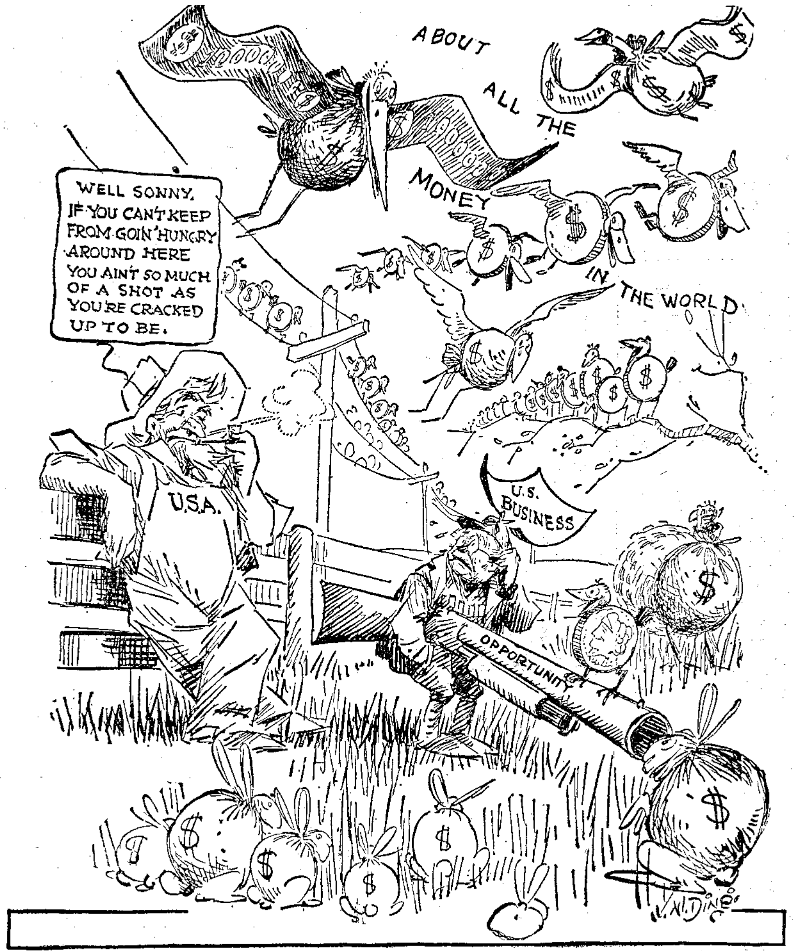
SALES AND
SERVICE OFFICES
IN CHIEF CITIES OF
U. S AND CANADA

CHEAP MONEY TO BOOST BUSINESS AND BOOM BONDS

AFTER the first shock of surprize from the sudden reduction of bank rates in New York, London, and Paris, down to bottom levels, the financial world began to ask why, and to wonder what the effect would be.

Lumping all the comment from individuals and newspapers, we find that the rate reductions are considered an acknowledgment that money is cheap, and business slow almost everywhere, and that lower official rates ought to stimulate business recovery—also, that the central bankers had in mind aiding the bond market, with a particular eye to easing the coming flotation of a great German reparations loan.

The May Day reduction of the New York Federal Reserve bank brought the rate down from 3½ to 3 per cent., the lowest rate ever maintained by the bank in its sixteen years of life. The rate has not been so low since February, 1925. Since the last of October, the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us, the New York bank has cut its rate exactly in half, or from 6 to 3 per cent. in five reductions, while the Bank of England has, in that time, lowered its rate seven times, bringing it down from 6½ to 3 per cent. In the same time the Bank of France has reduced its rate twice, first from 3½ to 3, then from 3 to 2½ per cent. this month. Other central banks abroad and other Reserve banks here are expected to lower rates for rediscount, while, of course, all interest rates will be affected by the downward trend.


WELL SONNY, IF YOU CAN'T KEEP FROM GOIN' HUNGRY AROUND HERE YOU AIN'T SO MUCH OF A SHOT AS YOU'RE CRACKED UP TO BE.
ABOUT ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD
U.S.A.
U.S. BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITY

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THE OVERRATED MARKSMAN
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Of course, the most immediate interest in the rate reduction in this country is concerned with the effect on business. Rather skeptically, Editor H. Parker Willis of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, speaks of "the further cutting of discount rates in the belief that a little stronger dose of strychnin might get the patient up on to his feet again, and, by stimulating his heart action, lead him to think that there is nothing the matter."

But in both financial and government circles there is expectation of real help for business from these lower rates. The New York *Times* in its Washington dispatches speaks of official belief that "easy money should stimulate industry to new activity," and it hears that New York bankers are convinced that "lower money-market rates will stimulate the buying of bonds by banks, and will make mortgage money cheaper with a consequent stimulus to building activity."

"Cheap money is the necessary foundation upon which to build a new boom in business," remarks the Boston *Post*. It seems to editor Glenn Griswold of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that "the business of the world may as well prepare itself for a ride on the crest of a wave of cheap money."

"Money Gates Open to Spur Business," runs a head-line over an article by P. O. Wotton in the financial section of the New York *Evening Post*, from which we quote this passage:

> Business is not expected to respond to the new money injection for some months, for it requires a considerable period for easy bank rates and low money rates to find full reflection in building, expansion, new enterprise, and public works.
>
> Nevertheless, the psychological effect, it is believed, should be good and quickly felt in the business world.
>
> Only now are some few lines of industry, such as construction, public works, and utilities, responding to the easy-money policy inaugurated by the Reserve banking system nearly six months ago.

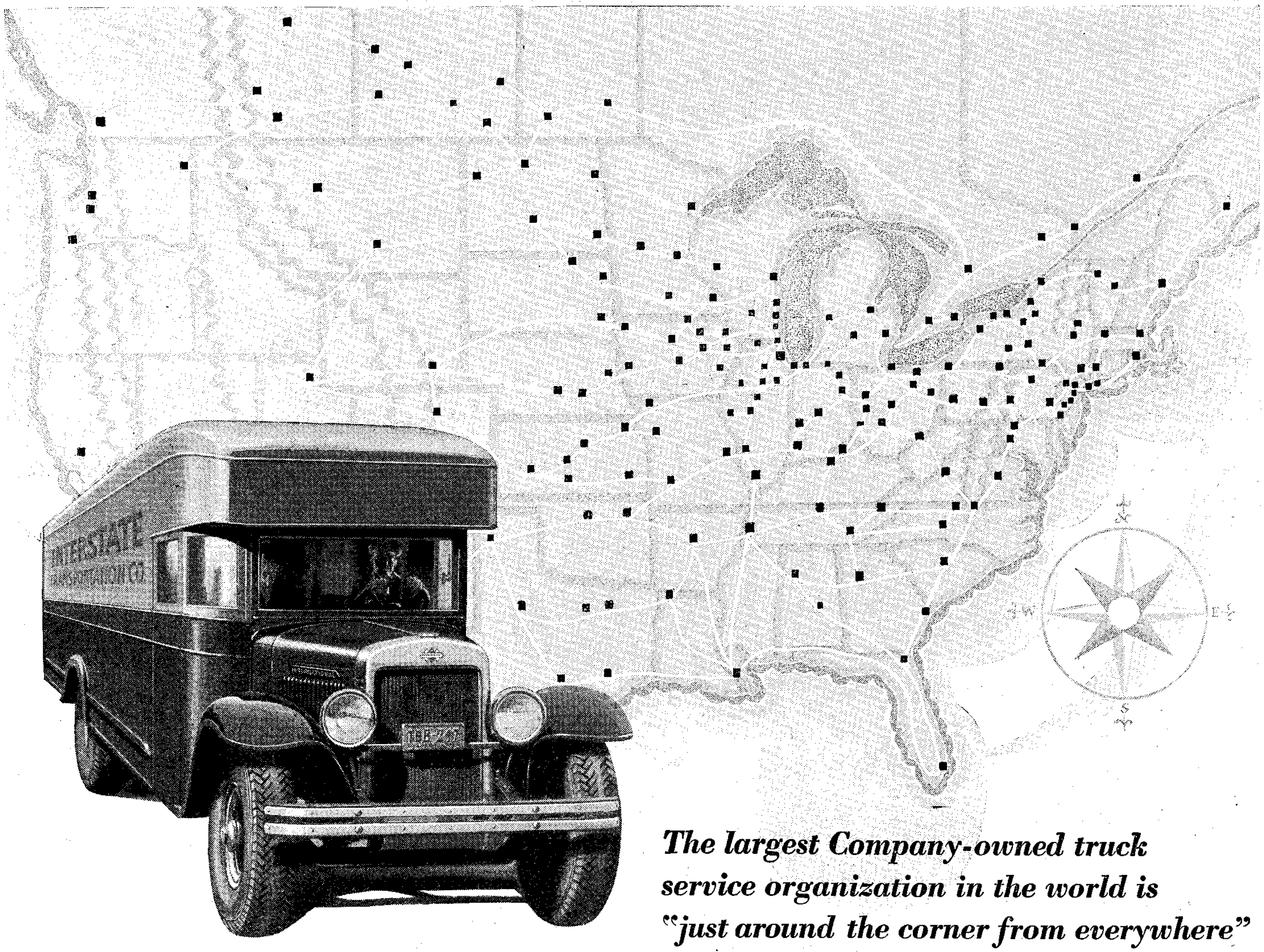
"Nothing could be better designed to prepare the ground for a recovery in business than the world-wide return to easy money," declares Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*. As he explains:

> The adoption of an abnormally low rediscount rate by our Reserve bank was not simply a bid for revival.
>
> That in reasonable time business would recover was fairly assured already by the four previous rate reductions.
>
> From six months to a year usually is required from the time an easy-money program goes into effect until its benefits manifest themselves.
>
> The objective of this latest move was rather to hasten a world recovery in business that might otherwise have been slower in coming.
>
> What the Reserve earnestly hoped in making money downright cheap at this time was that the stock market would not reach for the hand about to be extended to business, but it entertained no apprehensions toward an increase in bond activity.
>
> On the contrary, unless a part of the world's surplus funds now goes into the bond market unhesitantly, the objectives of the Reserve will be partially defeated. What the money authorities strive to usher in is a revival of business confidence, but they well know that the road to their goal lies through the bond market rather than the stock market in the present case.

Even so, *The Evening Post's* stock-market writer can't help remarking that while "lowering of official money rates is never intended to bolster the speculative market, yet it invariably has just that effect, and in all probability will carry the same influence in this instance."

To quote at least one foreign writer who believes that a

You can't get away from Service like this



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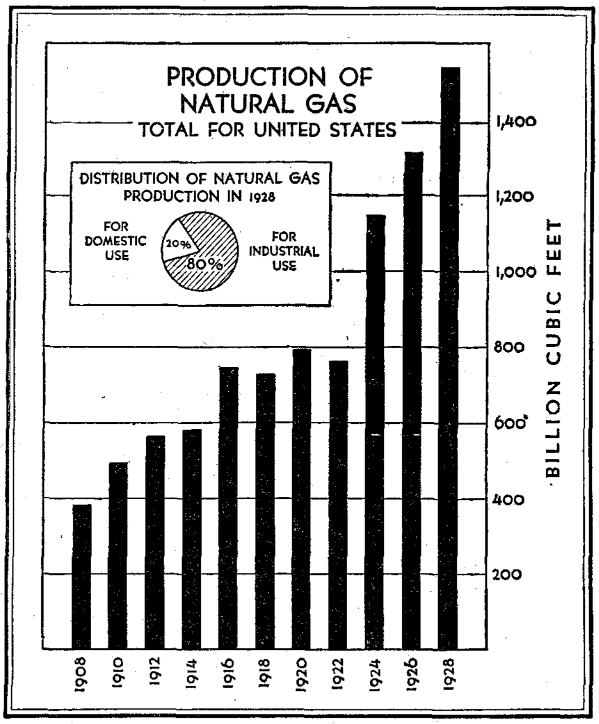

Natural Gas Markets

are constantly expanding

IN NATURAL GAS is inherent a great force of nature which is being put to ever-widening uses as a superior fuel. . . That superiority is completely established by both geological and economic findings, while competition for natural gas reserves becomes increasingly keen. Long-distance pipe lines are constantly opening up new markets. Few communities are without the pale of this development.

Significantly, this competition benefits both the industry and the consumer, for the potential demand is seen to be far greater than the present distribution. Good management, location of properties, stable consumer demand, and prudent financing, are the distinguishing characteristics of sound natural gas companies.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

certain measure of good may come from these rate decreases, we take this paragraph from a Consolidated Press dispatch from Paris by the French journalist, Gerville Reache:

> It is doubtful if this extreme ease of money can exercise an immediate influence and cause a sudden increase in prices of agricultural produce, textiles, and certain other raw materials, or even halt a possible further recession in metals, such as copper.
>
> The increases in call-money and discount rates were unable to halt the rise of prices in 1929.
>
> Nevertheless, this world policy of lowering money rates is calculated at least to support business activity and permit the issue under good conditions of international and interior bonds, which will restore the credits of States by reducing their burdens and those of their corporations.

But it is a mistaken idea that bank-rate reductions are made primarily to help business, insists *The Wall Street Journal:*

> At this stage the most that can be said of the low rates is that they are an outward sign of a world-wide slowing down in business.
>
> Hence there is little in the present event that lends itself to bullish interpretation.
>
> That any long period of depression lies ahead is not indicated.
>
> There is too much to be done.
>
> Necessity for expansion and development in this country is presented on every hand, and many other countries feel it still more keenly.
>
> There is nothing fundamentally unsound
>
> But until the business outlook, including the state of the commodity markets, develops more definite trends, it is not possible to construe the advent of low bank rates now as denoting anything but a halt in the world's activities.

After all, the previous rates were low enough to allow business to recuperate, argues *Barron's Weekly.* "The answer to the query as to the reason for the new rates is probably to be found in the coming issue of German reparations bonds," it says, adding:

> The reparations bonds are of such world-wide importance that it is imperative that they be floated successfully. Since it was evident that the previous levels of money rates were not sufficiently low to make bond flotations attractive, the only course available was a general lowering of bank rates.

As the New York *Times* understands:

> About $300,000,000 of these bonds will be offered initially, of which amount about $100,000,000 is to be placed in this market.
>
> At the time the reparations bonds were first discust, last year, a coupon of 7 per cent. or higher was generally presumed to be in order. Since then, however, money rates have weakened markedly throughout the world, and the average yield on bonds has been reduced. It is now thought likely that a rate of about 5½ per cent. will be fixt, and the latest drop in discount rates

should help to stimulate the sale of these bonds.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the successful marketing of the first issue of these bonds, says the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> Future issues of German obligations will go over well, and at a favorable price, if the first allotment of bonds is readily taken, it is felt.
>
> The question has both political and economic importance of the first magnitude, and is one, it is held, which might well call for preparation in the leading money markets.

And "the German reparations bonds are not the only foreign securities that the bankers have to sell," observes the New York *American's* stock-market commentator; "after they are out of the way, there will be several government, industrial, and railroad offerings from several European countries."

The Wall Street correspondent of the Consolidated Press understands that the German bonds are not expected to involve much difficulty in distribution.

But the guess of B. C. Forbes, as exprest in his New York *American* column, is "that the rank and file of investors will not rush in to buy these German reparations bonds":

> The public has the idea that somehow or other these bonds are shot through with politics.
>
> Also, there is a wide-spread notion that they represent the spoils of victory over Germany, and that some day the whole Young plan may be upset, to the discomfiture of holders of German reparations bonds.
>
> There is, too, a growing preference in this country for American securities.
>
> The yield on these reparations bonds will have to be unusually generous in order to interest ordinary investors.
>
> Moreover, intelligent educational efforts will have to be put forth between now and the offering date.
>
> The public needs to be told very clearly and convincingly, why it should put its money into these obligations rather than into choice American investments.

AND NOW—A RUBBER HOLIDAY

HOLIDAYS for reduction seems to be a pretty good slogan in international affairs and also in business circles. The big idea of the London conference was the "battle-ship holiday." And now we have a rubber holiday, which may be followed by other commodity holidays. The abandonment of the Stevenson plan for controlling the supply and price of rubber has been followed by a new scheme, the New York *Times* reports on its financial page. A few days ago, it seems, "British and Dutch rubber producers began a rubber-tapping holiday scheduled to last a month." As we are told:

> The purpose is to stabilize the price of rubber through curtailing the supply. In this respect the program is similar to that of oil producers all over the world, who have shut in their production with a view to controlling the price of petroleum.

The First Problem of Sound Investing

It is not "how *shall* I invest my surplus funds?" but "how *should* I?" Every investor must answer this primary question for himself. He alone has the knowledge which enables him to correctly appraise his personal financial situation and outlook. If he decides that investment securities provide the best answer to his problem, his next step is to call on an investment organization qualified to supply his particular needs.

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Thoburn Chair of Bible and Philosophy of Religion, Allegheny College, and member of the general executive committee (American branch) of the Egypt Exploration Fund. With a supplement by GEORGE W. GILMORE, Editor, The Homiletic Review

This new edition is of exceptional importance, recording the results of the latest research and discovery, clarifying many previously doubtful dates, and shedding clear light on a number of obscure periods about which little or nothing was known. The descriptions of modern archeological methods and how their results are clarifying older discoveries are of outstanding interest.

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Archeologists in Egypt dug up hundreds of mummied crocodiles. All of them were stuffed with papyri records that were written when Jesus Christ walked the earth. Some of the records were interesting private letters; others were messages from kings, petitions from the people—one was from a tax dodger; reports of strikes, kidnappers, etc.

The pick and the spade of the archeologist in late years have produced amazing revelations about the Bible, including some new sayings of Jesus, which were found in an African desert; also some new data about the children of Israel, the Oriental "mysteries," and the pagan orgies. They tell also about the Greek and the hitherto unknown Ægean culture, about Homer and his period, and about how in the early days people *worshipped their rulers* as gods.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

The volume contains 782 pages, large octavo size, bound in dark blue cloth, with gold lettering. It is illustrated with 113 photographs of statues, papyri, instruments, tools, paintings, buildings and inscriptions. An introduction by Edouard Naville, D.C. L., LL.D., F.S.A., Foreign associate of the Institut de France and Professor of Archeology in the University of Geneva, Switzerland, is in itself a guarantee of the scholarly character of Dr. Cobern's work.

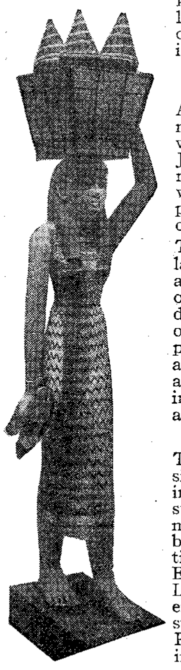

Figure of a slave girl found in a tomb near Thebes

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE HALT IN THE SPRING BULL MARKET

ALL on a Saturday morning an atmosphere of fright and stunned surprize prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange, which reminded a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* of those days of speculative despair last November.

The market had been declining for two weeks, then on the first Friday in May came a whirlwind of selling, breaking down the prices of important stocks from five to sixteen points. The total turnover was a record for the year, with nearly 6,000,000 shares changing hands, and next day came even more selling in the heaviest two-hour Saturday trading session in the history of the Exchange, some 4,862,800 shares being sold.

Then came the explanations, and while the market recovered in succeeding sessions, the interpreters were hard put to it to explain the reason of the break, and to try to forecast the future. Whatever may happen from now on, it is interesting, says a New York *Herald Tribune* market writer, "to pause for a bird's-eye view of what has happened since the market reached the 1929 crest on September 3":

> On that date the 100 stocks on which the "averages" of the New York *Herald Tribune* are based reached 208.87.
>
> The result of the great October-November break was to carry them off 54.24 points, or to a low on November 13 of 154.63. Between this bottom and the high of 1930, touched on April 11, the market came back to 182.74, or 28.11 points.
>
> The gross recession between the high of April 11 and the low, May 3, was 15.47 points, and carried the "averages" to 167.27. In other words, the 1929 panic carried prices off about 26 per cent.; the recovery that followed regained slightly more than 50 per cent. of this loss, and the recent decline, in turn, wiped out about half the winter and early spring recovery.

The recent decline is interpreted by this newspaper writer as a "secondary reaction" following the big November break:

> In other really severe market breaks there had always been an immediate recovery, a second decline, and then a renewal of the advance.
>
> Thus, the bear market of 1919-21 ended its first sharp descent in December, 1920, only to go through two subsequent declines between then and the end of the movement.
>
> After reaching its bottom in October, 1907, the bear market of that year rallied about 20 per cent, then declined again about 12 per cent. In contrast with these performances, the 1929 bear market, up to the middle of April, had advanced almost without interruption—certainly without any substantial recession—more than 50 per cent of the distance covered in its September-November break.
>
> On the basis of precedent, therefore, the recent downward movement would seem to be wholly orthodox.

This big drop had two psychological effects, according to the market letters of the brokerage houses. It certainly checked the wave of speculative optimism, but it also convinced many that the worst was over. "Just as the 'Coolidge boom' was overdone, the November collapse overdone, and this year's marking-up process overdone, so it is reasoned that this latest selling outburst is being overdone," writes B. C. Forbes in his New York *American* column. And here's the way the *Wall Street Journal's* retailer of market gossip puts it:

> It has been a big reaction, and later on there should be a big recovery.
>
> If not, then the leading bankers, financiers and captains of industry are poor judges of the situation.

"The market has never had the benefit of a business revival, and now it finds that it can not prosper indefinitely on cheap money alone," reflects the writer in *Barron's Weekly* calling himself "The Trader." He feels that "in any event the intangible psychological factor in speculation has changed":

> This change in the psychological factor may not mark the termination of the "common-stock era," characterized throughout a business depression by yields of leading securities lower than bonds, but it probably spells the end of the policy of discounting, new inventions, processes, etc. far in advance.

A continued stock-market struggle between cheap money on the bull side and poor business on the bear side is envisaged by H. Parker Willis of the New York *Journal of Commerce*. In a leading editorial *The Journal of Commerce* explains that nobody can make any positive forecast about the future of the stock market:

> The credit situation is bad, just as it was last autumn, and there has been no improvement of it.
>
> It is, however, far less unstable than it was in the autumn, and some banks have been able to put their houses in order. There is no reason why there should be any general collapse in values to absurdly low points.
>
> Even with the reduction that has already taken place, many stocks have a yield that should be satisfactory to the investor, and if they can maintain it, buying of securities may be expected to recommence.
>
> There is no reason whatever for the extreme discouragement to which some seem to be subject.

It may be interesting to compare with these outgivings from sources so close to Wall Street the editorial observations of an out-of-town daily. The Washington *Post* tries to answer the question, "Why did stock prices drop?" After the business crisis of last fall, it explains, business began slowly but surely to improve, "and the security markets reflected the improvement"—

> But what did the speculators do?
>
> They foresaw the opportunity to take advantage of improving conditions.
>
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

markets, lifting prices to positions that were not yet justified by the condition of business, and when they had prices boosted inordinately they started a bearish drive. The recent depression was nothing more nor less than a shakedown.

It did not indicate that the business recovery is disappointing, nor even that business is bad.

It took tribute from those who refused to learn a lesson from last autumn's collapse, and who purchased securities recklessly without regard to their intrinsic value.

American business is sound.

The securities markets, however, probably will remain in the grip of manipulators for some time to come.

OBJECTING TO LARGER POSTAL-SAVINGS DEPOSITS

The Post-office Department's attempt to increase the maximum postal-savings deposit to $5,000 from $2,500 meets with decided disfavor in financial circles. The idea is thoroughly disliked by *Barron's Weekly,* which says editorially:

> The Government engaged in postal savings on the theory that it would provide a needed vehicle for savings.
>
> The desirability of the system was originally supported by arguments stressing the need for such a governmental organization by individuals in the sparsely settled rural sections and by newly landed immigrants unfamiliar with the services offered by American banks.
>
> It is not necessary to consider the benefits of the proposed legislation upon rural inhabitants, because very little has been accomplished in the extension of postal-savings activities in country districts.
>
> Moreover, experience has not demonstrated that immigrants have availed themselves of the Government's savings facilities to any marked degree, while the present policy of immigrant quota is not conducive to an increase in deposits.
>
> As a matter of fact, by the time an immigrant has settled in the United States a sufficient length of time to accumulate $2,500, he should be familiar with the essential soundness of our national and state banking systems. Therefore, increasing the maximum deposit to $5,000 merely amounts to putting the Government in competition with private and mutual savings banks, which means encouraging a policy contrary to the American system of political economy.
>
> An additional reason for opposing the proposed legislation is the opportunity postal-savings deposits afford for the evading of debts. These deposits can not be attached or garnisheed by a creditor as may be done in the case of similar deposits in private banks.
>
> Such a policy is obviously unfair to creditors.

If there is to be any change, the limit should be reduced rather than raised, argues *The American Banker.* For one thing, it objects to the competition of the postal-savings windows at times when whispered rumors create runs on com-

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mercial banks. In *The American Banker's* opinion:

> Lowering the deposit limit in the postal savings bank would put a brake on this occasional aspect of competition with commercial and savings banks without, as we see it, seriously impairing the efficiency of the service of the postal-saving system as an agency for the productive use of hoarded funds. Nor would it seriously impair the service of the system to the immigrant whose faith in the "Government Bank" is more than his faith in private institutions, particularly that steamship-agency sort, with which he comes into contact most.
>
> The post-office used to be a logical point of contact to reach the immigrant.
>
> When he was sending remittances abroad, the postal-savings system was a logical place for him to accumulate his funds.
>
> Now immigrant remittances are being reduced to an unimportant figure as the ties that bind our prewar foreign-born arrivals to their overseas relations dwindle, and our post-war immigration brings us but few such pioneers. Those filling the quotas to-day are those whose ties are with families in this country rather than otherwise.
>
> Thus the field of service to the bank-ignorant foreigners is ceasing to exist for the postal-savings service.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE ELDERLY WORKER

THE growing discrimination against older persons in trade and industry is a distinct misfortune both to the nation and for the individuals affected.

But the New York *Journal of Commerce*, after so declaring, calls attention to the fact that "oncoming generations of the aging may take hope for the morrow."

It seems that the Scripps Foundation for Research into Population Problems has found out that the combination of our declining birth-rate and our restrictions on immigration is rapidly changing the age composition of our population. Dr. Thompson of this Foundation thinks that if present tendencies continue, the population is likely to be stationary thirty or forty years hence.

Now, explains *The Journal of Commerce*, "when that day arrives, the proportion of children and of young people under twenty will be less, while those who have passed fifty years will constitute a larger percentage of the total population." Noting that European experience has proved that such conclusions are no idle speculations, the New York daily puts the question:

> If, therefore, thirty or forty years hence the number of those over fifty has risen percentually as well as absolutely, what will be the effect upon employers who make it a policy to prefer the young?
>
> Will it be possible to keep on relegating these older people to the army of the industrially unfit?
>
> If so, the productive output and the consumptive capacity of the whole body of the people will be seriously affected. It seems, therefore, that we shall ultimately be forced to discard prejudice against qualified older workers and find new employments for those who are able to work but unsuited to the rapid pace maintained in some lines of industry.

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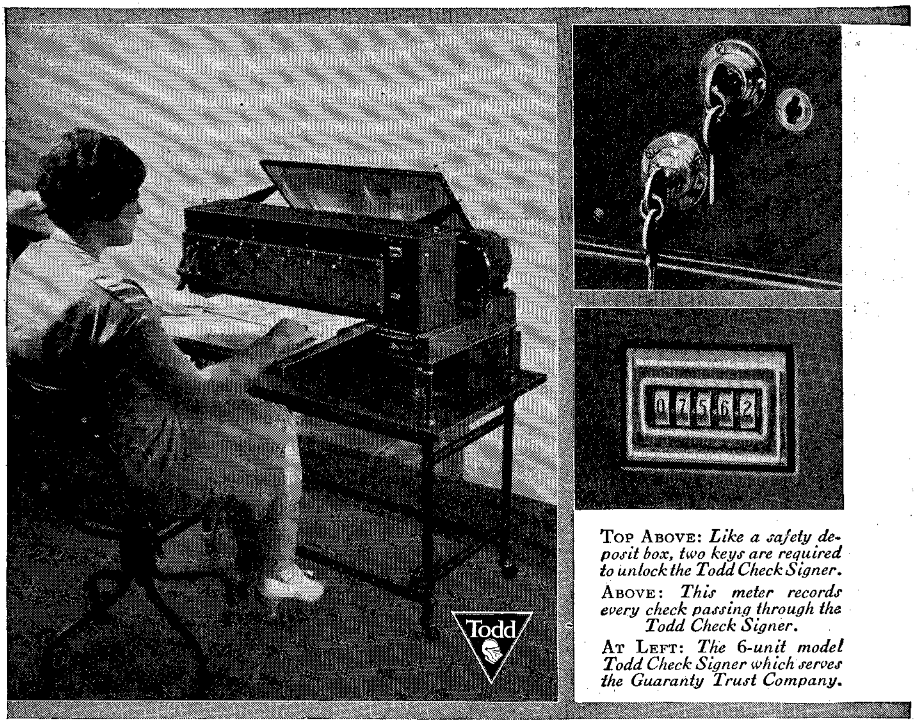

TOP ABOVE: *Like a safety deposit box, two keys are required to unlock the Todd Check Signer.*
ABOVE: *This meter records every check passing through the Todd Check Signer.*
AT LEFT: *The 6-unit model Todd Check Signer which serves the Guaranty Trust Company.*

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Ask the Traffic Cop.—Motoring-Mike says: "Not all the wooden-headed drivers are found on golf courses."—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Treats 'Em Rough.—And this department has just heard of the world's most inconsiderate gangster. He takes his victims for a ride in a rumble seat.—*Judge.*

Or Possibly Both.—"He proposed to me under the influence of the moonlight."

"Are you sure, dear, it wasn't the influence of the moonshine?"—*Florida Times-Union.*

Off the Reservation.—Golfer—"Terrible links, caddy, terrible!"

Caddy—"Sorry, sir, these ain't links—you got off them an hour ago."—*Boston Transcript.*

See America First.—"Are you going abroad next summer?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "What's the use of traveling around among people who don't speak my language, and who couldn't vote for me even if they did?"—*Washington Star.*

Graceful Surrender.—An elderly Scotsman, after voting year after year against the Union of the Kirks, suddenly went over into the Union camp. He was twitted with inconsistency. "No," he said, "I'm no' inconsistent. I still believe Union is wrong. I believe it's wicked. But it's the Lord's will."—*Churchman.*

And the Robin Cheeped.—An old colored man was burning grass when a "wise guy" stopt and said: "You're foolish to do that, Uncle Eb; it will make the meadow as black as you are."

"Don't worry 'bout dat, sah," responded Uncle Eb. "Dat grass will grow out an' be as green as you is."—*Montreal Star.*

Old Friend in a New Dress.—
A billy goat ran out of slate
And lead and zinc and iron,
And then the poor cuss went and ate
A well-bound set of Byron.

You stand for other silly cracks,
So please allow me MY jest:
The goat was saved with some extracts
From The Literary Digest.

—*Joseph H. Adams in the Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Making It Snappy.—
If you have a thing to say,
Cut it down!
Something you must write to-day,
Cut it down.
Let your words be short and few,
Aim to make them clear and true,
Monosyllables will do.
Cut it down!

Are you writing to the press?
Cut it down!
Make it half or even less,
Cut it down!
Editors like pithy prose,
Lengthy letters are their foes,
Take a hint from "One Who Knows."
Cut it down.

—*Grenville Kleiser in the Paris Herald.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

They Yoin to Retoin Home.—House to Adjoin Wednesday.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Give Him the Air.—We will enlarge your baby for $2.—*Ad in the Ogden Standard.*

When Time Flies.—She was unconscious for two hours, but quickly recovered.—*Saskatchewan Star.*

Drastic Remedy.—He was believed to have been slugged and robbed until he regained his memory.—*Greenville (S. C.) News.*

Such Is Fame.—His collections of rare birds and butterflies stamped him as a botanist of note.—*Saratoga Springs Saratogian.*

Toujours la Politesse.—A very fine time was reported, a few regretted being able to be present.—*Moravia (N. Y.) Republican Register.*

Get This Straight.—On and after this date I shall be responsible for no debts unless contracted by any other than myself.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Page Mr. Einstein.—The accident occurred at 5:30 P. M., just 11 minutes before the plane had left Albany at 3 P. M. —*Meadville (Pa.) Tribune-Republican.*

Harps Are Free.—Suicide by poison, 50; poison gas, 29; hanging, 185; drowning, 30; firearms, 124; cutting or piercing instruments, 18; jumping from high prices, 7. —*United States Daily.*

Attention!—Wespen services will be broadcast by remote control over Station WSYR. The program:

"There Stood Three Marines by the Tomb." —*Syracuse Herald.*

Call the Censor.—It was indeed a band of happy warriors. Generations of babes yet unborn will lisp their names in grateful, tender veneration. They have not died; they have put on immorality.—*Congressional Record.*

Who'll Wear 'Em?—Spacious grounds and beautiful gardens (lower right) await Mr. and Mrs. C*l**n C**l**ge (lower center) when they forsake their half of the famous duplex (lower left) at Northampton for their new estate, "The Breeches."—*Tulsa Tribune.*

No Roofee, No Rentee.—Yes indeed, I arrears three months rent. If you were I should you pay and keep mouth shout, who is like damn fool to pay the thing unsatisfactory.

Unless you patch the roof and put new paper on wall then I clear that. Later if you do not do I shall sue you damage for working hours. Many time the worked had done how-ever midnight rain, next morning all clothers wet I have start all over and waste my time for nothing.—*Letter from a New Jersey Chinese laundryman to his landlord.*